DAILY GAZETTE.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Geo. O. Evans Investigation.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Allegheny County Prison.

A SUPPLEMENT VETOED.

Bills Introduced.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1872.

THE EVANS INVESTIGATION.

The George O. Evans investigation Committee have asked Governor Geary for a requisition for the arrest of Evans on New York, and the following is the reply:

Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney General of Pennsylvania—Dear Sir: I have just received a communication from Hon. James L. Graham, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Legislature to investigate the settlement of war claims, &c., requesting me to issue a requisition upon the Governor of New York, for the rendition of George O. Evans, a defaulting witness, represented to be in that state. I have a decided conviction that under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and this State, no authority exists for the issue of a requisition in such case; but, unwilling to refuse or to act without being fully advised of my duty in the premises, I herewith refer the matter to you for your immediate examination and report. Respectfully yours, JOHN W. GEARY.

Attorney General's Office, Harrisburg, March 2, 1872.—To His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st inst. inclosing, first, a letter to you from Hon. James L. Graham, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the state war claims; second, a copy of an attachment issued by Hon. Jas. S. Rutan, Speaker of the senate, commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to arrest George O. Evans for contempt in refusing to appear before the Joint Committee in answer to a subpœna duly served upon him. Mr. Graham, the Chairman of the committee, in his letter to you, informs you that George O. Evans failed to obey the command of the subpœna, and that he left the Commonwealth for New York, as the committee believe, with the intention of avoiding to appear before them that way. Mr. Graham then states that an attachment was granted, and he concludes with the request that you will make, as Governor of the Commonwealth, a requisition upon his Excellency, the Governor of New York, for the surrender of George O. Evans to the jurisdiction of the Legislature of this Commonwealth. The question thus submitted for my opinion is, whether a requisition can be issued against a witness charged with contempt in refusing to appear before a legislative committee. Upon a perusal of the papers submitted, I was decidedly of the opinion that the question must be answered in the negative. The object at all times due to the Legislature, and an earnest desire that every facility should be afforded for an investigation in the question, have led me to examine all authorities upon this subject. I have done so, and find no case which supports the application. The reasons, which are conclusive against it, may be thus briefly stated: no requisition can be issued by you except in cases authorized by the Constitution of the United States. Its language is very plain: "A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."—Act IV. Sec. 2d. As early as 1791 a demand was made under this section by the Governor of this State upon the Governor of Virginia. No act of Congress had then been passed to regulate these proceedings. The two Governors called the attention of the President to this subject, and he immediately submitted it to Congress. This led to the act of February 12th, 1793.—Br. Digest of the United States, 293,—which declared that "whenever the executive authority of any State shall demand any person as a fugitive, and shall, moreover, produce the copy of an indictment found or an affidavit made before a magistrate charging treason, felony or other crime, and the executive authority of the State to which such person shall have fled to cause him to be arrested." From these citations it would appear that in order to justify a requisition, the accused must first have committed treason, felony or other crime; second, he must have fled from justice; and in addition to these requirements, there must be, third, an indictment found or an affidavit made before a magistrate charging treason, felony or other crimes. The papers submitted show no indictment and no affidavit. The fourth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States directs that no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by an oath or affirmation. The eighth section of article 9th of our State Constitution adopts and enlarges this prohibition. The refusal to obey a subpœna is a gross breach of duty on the part of a citizen. It undoubtedly subjects him to an attachment and to action by the party aggrieved, but I find no principle of the common law nor statute of Pennsylvania which authorizes that the person resusing to obey a legislative subpœna may be indicted. The act of March 31st, 1860.—Br. Digest, 1019,—punishes parties who disobey subpœnas to witness from attending and testifying, and it renders the recusant witness liable to attachment. The act of April 6th, 1870.—Br. Digest, 1600,—declares it to be an indictable offence for certain witnesses to refuse to appear; but the express mention of these cases, followed by cases of forgery, perjury or felony before any criminal court. Persons refusing obedience to a subpœna issued by either house of Congress may be indicted.—Statutes, 787.—Digest of the Statutes, 190.—and this circumstance may possibly explain the misconception which has led to the presentation of this application. It is very desirable that defaulting witnesses should be severely punished, and that the omission referred to in our legislation should be speedily supplied, but as the law now stands the Governor of New York would probably disregard a requisition based upon these papers. If he granted the process of extradition, it would be nullified by a *habeas corpus*. The State would be brought into reproach. All parties concerned in the illegal arrest would be liable to an action for damages. For these reasons I respectfully recommend that you decline to grant this requisition. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Attorney General.

Hon. James L. Graham, Chairman of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Settlement of War Claims, &c.—Sir: Your communication of the 1st inst., requesting a requisition upon the Governor of New York for the rendition of Geo. O. Evans, for contempt in refusing to obey the command of a subpœna issued by the Senate, with your Joint Committee, was duly received, and has been carefully considered. Finding neither law nor precedent for a compliance with your request in the documents furnished, I submitted the case to the Attorney General in a communication, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, marked "A." On the 2d inst., I received his reply, a copy of which is also herewith enclosed, marked "B," from which it appears that no lawful authority exists for the issue of a requisition under the circumstances presented. I heartily concur with Attorney General Brewster in his views as to the necessity for the enactment of a law to cover such cases. Most respectfully your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Graham, changing the venue in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Adolphus and Jacob Burkhart and Adolphus Burkhart from the District Court of Cambria, Allegheny county.

By Mr. Davis (Philadelphia), authorizing common carriers, passenger agents to sell goods, etc., unclaimed upon which they have a claim.

Mr. Humphreys, incorporating the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Temperanceville Passenger Railway Company.

ROTHERMEL'S PAINTING.

Mr. Billingfelt introduced a resolution of inquiry in reference to the Rothermel painting, which was referred to the committee on that subject, which is to meet this week.

HOUSE.

SUPPLEMENT VETOED.

The Governor sent in a veto of the supplement for Allegheny county prison, the eighth and ninth sections being unconstitutional, because they give pardoning power.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Ballantine, authorizing Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh boroughs to use portions of the Temperanceville plank road.

By Mr. Miller, of Allegheny, the National Screw Company to hold real estate; also, establishing a ferry over the Monongahela near the mouth of Crooked Run.

LEGISLATURES.

Bills Introduced and Passed in the Ohio Assembly.

COLUMBUS, March 4.—In the Senate the House bills were passed to authorize a consolidation of the turnpike, so as to form a continuous line, and to authorize the incorporation of companies for the building of public halls. Bills were introduced to enable railroad companies, after five years' existence, to dissolve on the vote of two-thirds of the stockholders; to provide that the parents or guardians of children attending the public schools shall be heard before the Boards of Education before the child ren shall be excluded from school by the teachers thereof.

In the House bills were introduced to require passenger trains on the railroads to stop at all towns of three hundred inhabitants; to re-district the State into Congressional districts; to authorize debtors to bring action for the recovery of money or property taken by attachment or garnishment in another State which is exempt from execution in Ohio; to exempt all permanently disabled persons from work on the roads.

In the Senate this afternoon the bill allowing Building and Loan Associations to increase their capital stock indefinitely was postponed. A resolution was offered asking Congress to vote for an amendment to the National Constitution making foreign born citizens eligible to the office of President of the United States.

CONGRESS.

Niagara Ship Canal.

Public Building Appropriations—Legislative Appropriation Bill—Bill to Amend the Steamboat Law.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1872.

SENATE.

ARMY MEDICAL PURVEYOR.

The House bill to appoint a medical purveyor in the army was passed.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

At the request of Mr. Carpenter, a memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of the Niagara ship canal was read.

REPEAL OF DUTY.

Mr. Chandler presented a remonstrance of Michigan grocers against the sudden repeal of the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. Sherman, of the Finance Committee, reported that if there was to be any change in the tariff thereon, it would not take effect before July 1st.

ADDITIONAL LAND DISTRICT.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy, the bill to create additional land districts in Nevada was passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING SITES.

On motion of Mr. Morrill (Vt.), the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to ascertain on what terms sites for public buildings could be obtained at Harrisburg, Pa., and Sacramento, California.

BILLS PASSED.

The act creating additional land districts in Minnesota was passed.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a site for United States Public Buildings in Cincinnati was passed.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Mr. Morrill (Vermont), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported, with amendments, bills providing for the erection of Government Buildings at Utica, N. Y.; Raleigh, N. C.; and Little Rock, Ark., appropriating for the first $200,000 and for the others $100,000 each.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. Conkling presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking that they may be permitted to purchase the site of the present Postoffice in New York, at the price the Government paid for it, and argued in its favor.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then took up the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. Trumbull moved to postpone it and take up the Chicago relief bill.

After some time was spent in considering the appropriation bill, the Senate then went into executive session.

The Senate continued in executive session till four o'clock, and then adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Ketchum, to reorganize the Land Office.

By Mr. Roosevelt, to repeal the acts authorizing seizures of books by revenue officers.

By Mr. Hibbard, to test a plan of storm and flood signals.

By Mr. Leach, appropriating $22,000 for damages by the destruction of the Lexington Court House, N. C., while occupied by the federal forces.

By Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, for aid for a narrow gauge railroad in Colorado.

AMENDING THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

Mr. Negley, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the steamboat law, which was ordered printed and recommitted.

COLLEGE GRANTS.

On motion of Mr. Kendall, the Senate bill to continue in force the grant to the State of Nevada for college purposes was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

DUTY ON FOREIGN SALT.

Mr. Dubell presented a petition of business men of Chicago against a reduction of the duties on foreign salt.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Stevenson in the chair.

After discussion on various matters embodied in the bill, and without concluding its consideration, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Trial of Mayor Hall.

Government Officials Retaliating—Accidents—Heavy Suit.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1872.

RETALIATING.

The *Tribune* alleges that some of the merchants who incriminated the Government officials by their testimony before the Custom House Investigating Committee are now being subjected to vexatious law suits. The firm of Clark & Shultz, who are of this class, had their books overhauled in a manner which, the *Tribune* says, was suspicious, if not positively outrageous.

TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

The trial of Mayor Hall commenced to-day. The first witness called by Deputy Attorney Richard A. Storrs, whom the prosecution called to certify to a certain resolution which the Mayor had drawn, creating a Board of Audit in the year 1870. Counsel for Hall entered an exception to the admissibility of the document.

The witness had no knowledge of any other record of that Board.

A discussion arose in regard to producing testimony as to evidence for the claims of Garvey which had not been stolen. Witness stated that he knew of Garvey vouchers being in existence before the voucher thefts.

On cross-examination witness said what he knew he derived in a general way, and not from his own knowledge.

In some cases the signature of Wm. M. Tweed, with "C. H." appended, was written across the face of the bills.

After considerable discussion relative to the admissibility as evidence of a claim warrant, which was signed by the Mayor and Board of Audit with the accompanying vouchers, and without coming to a decision the court rejourned.

A HEAVY SUIT.

The suit of Wm. A. Woodward against Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell University, for $116,000, claimed to be due plaintiff for services as agent in locating Government lands for the benefit of that institution, was before Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, to-day, on a motion to change the place of trial from Orange to Tompkins county. Cornell denies the allegations of the plaintiff and claims to have suffered a loss of $250,000 by Woodward's acts. The decision was reserved.

QUARANTINE.

The new Health Officer, Dr. Vanderpool, has taken possession, and holds a conference with leading merchants on Wednesday on the best method of managing business at Quarantine, to protect the public without unduly restricting commerce.

STOLEN GOODS TRACED.

A quantity of the silks, satins and laces, burglarized recently in Philadelphia, has been traced to Roger's jewelry store in this city. Page and his suspected accomplice, a man named Walker, were arrested on Saturday evening.

AQUATIC.

The challenge of the Paris crew of St. Johns has been accepted by the Biglin crew of New York, contest on the 13th inst., taking place on the Hackensack river in June or July, for $1,000 or $2,000 a side.

MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

A mass meeting of German Workingmen was held here yesterday from the English branch of the Eight Hour League. A future meeting for the fusion of all working interests was arranged.

KILLED IN A BARROOM.

James McCloskey was killed in a barroom fight in Yorkville early this morning, by a blow on the head, inflicted by Thomas Murray, a well-known politician. Murray was arrested.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A passenger on a Jersey City ferryboat, who went into the engine room to warm himself, approached too near the engine, and was crushed into an unrecognizable mass.

INSPECTMENT FOR FRAUD.

The Grand Jury at Jersey City presented further indictments to-day. Police Justice Seymour is implicated in the frauds, and has been held in $2,500 bail for trial.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE AFFAIR.

It is stated that the firm which appropriated the name of the Geneva Watch Company, is an irresponsible affair.

THE EMIGRANT SWINDLER.

Judge Barnard having granted a stay in the case of Moore, the emigrant swindler, his counsel are working for a new trial.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A youth named Jackson was burned to death in the fire occurring in a stable early this morning.

RAILWAY BUTCHERY.

Yesterday morning a man was horribly butchered by a freight train on Vanderbilt's up-town track.

RAILROAD FARE RAISED.

The railroad fare hence to New Orleans is raised from fifty to fifty-three dollars.

PHILADELPHIA.

Formal Reception of Centennial Commissioners.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The Centennial Commissioners assembled this morning at the Continental Hotel, and at noon were escorted to Independence Hall by a committee of Councils and representatives of the Commercial Exchange, the Franklin Institute, the Board of Trade, and the Horticultural Society. Mayor Stokely was introduced to the Commissioners by John L. Shoemaker, and made an address of welcome, which was responded to by ex-Governor Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.

SECOND EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Japanese Embassy.

Formal Reception by the President—Speeches on the Occasion—New York Custom House Investigation—The Wool Interest.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1872.

FORMAL RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Japanese embassy were presented to the President to-day, and a complimentary speech was made by the Japanese minister on introducing the embassy, followed by an address from Iwakura and a response by President Grant. The members of the Cabinet were present, together with all the army and naval dignitaries in full uniform, together with Vice President Colfax and Speaker Blaine, etc.

The following is the address of the Ambassador to the President, delivered by Iawakura:

"His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, our august sovereign, has sought since the achievement of our national reconstruction, to attain a more perfect organization in the administrative power of his Government. He has studied with interest the results attained by western nations. Having a sincere desire to establish permanent and friendly relations with foreign powers on a still closer footing, he has commissioned us his Ambassadors Extraordinary to all powers having treaties with Japan. Upon the soil of your country we first present our credentials, delivering to you personally the letter of our august sovereign at this public official audience. The objects of the mission with which we are charged by our Government are somewhat set forth in this letter. We are authorized to consult with your Government on all international questions, directing our efforts to promote and develop wide commercial relations and draw into closer bonds the strong friendship already existing between our respective people. Thus we hope to gain a firm impulse in progress, gaining good from every form of civilization. This we shall aim to do while in the exercise of strict integrity to our own national interests, so trustingly confided by a generous sovereign, and shall earnestly hope to receive your kind co-operation in facilitating the task assigned to us by our Government. Gratified with the success of this happy meeting to convey personally to your excellency our sincere wishes for your continued prosperity and happiness, and as national representatives we extend the same wish to all the people of the United States."

The President then responded:

"Gentlemen—I am gratified that this country and that of my administration will be distinguished in history as the first which has received an Embassy from a nation with which the United States was first to establish diplomatic and commercial intercourse. The objects which you say have given rise to your mission do honor to the intelligence and wisdom of your sovereign and reflect credit on you in having been chosen as the instrument for carry them into effect. The time must be regarded as gone, never to return, when any nation can keep apart from all others, and expect to enjoy prosperity and happiness which depend more or less upon the mutual adoption of improvements, not only the science of government, but on those other sciences and arts which contribute to the dignity of mankind and to national wealth and power. Though Japan is one of the most ancient of organized communities, and the United States ranks among the most recent, the latter can claim that we have made some improvements on the political institutions of the nations from whom we are are descended. Our experience leads us to the belief that the wealth, power and happiness of a people are enhanced by the encouragement of trade and commercial intercourse with other powers; by the cultivation and dignity of labor; by the practical adaptation of science to manufactures and arts; by increased facilities of travel, and rapid communication between different parts of the country; by the encouragement of emigration, which brings with it the varied habits and diverse geniuses of industry of other lands; by a free press, and by freedom of thought and of conscience, and liberal toleration in matters of religion, not only to citizens, but to all foreigners resident among us. It will be a pleasure to us to enter on that consultation on international questions in which you say you are authorized to engage. The improvement of commercial relations between our respective countries is important and desirable, and earnest fail to strengthen the bonds which unite us. We will heartily co-operate in so desireable an object. Your kind wishes for me personally, gentlemen, are cordially reciprocated. I trust that your abode here may be agreeable, and that you may contribute to more intimate acquaintance and intercourse between our respective people."

The utmost interest was manifested by the large company present in these exercises. At the conclusion of the formal interchange of addresses it was given to all the officials present, those representing several departments being presented in groups to the strangers. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Ambassadors of the Embassy were escorted into the Blue Parlor, to be introduced to the ladies of the Executive Mansion, and of the Cabinet officers families, together with others who had been invited to be present. President Grant, with Iwakura on his arm, led the way, followed by the Cabinet officers escorting other members of the Embassy. Some time was passed in the Blue Parlor in the exchange of social courtesies, and a reception for being present to assist in the conversation.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The New York Custom House Investigating Committee assembled this morning. It has resolved to ask the senate to appropriate ten thousand dollars to pay the services of Solicitor Richard A. Storrs, whom the prosecution called to certify to a certain resolution which the Mayor had drawn, creating a Board of Audit in the year 1870. Counsel for Hall entered an exception to the admissibility of the document.

The witness had no knowledge of any other record of that Board.

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In some cases the signature of Wm. M. Tweed, with "C. H." appended, was written across the face of the bills.

After considerable discussion relative to the admissibility as evidence of a claim warrant, which was signed by the Mayor and Board of Audit with the accompanying vouchers, and without coming to a decision the court rejourned.

THE WOOL INTEREST.

The New England delegation before the Ways and Means Committee to-day presented a memorial and made arguments in behalf of twenty-eight woolen corporations and individuals of New England and New York, praying for a reduction of the duty on all manufactured woolen goods to thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, and the removal of all duties on wool. The signatures to the memorial were stated to represent a production of $13,500,000 worth of woolen goods per annum.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 3d, 1872.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION BILL

is expected soon to come before the Senate for its action. It passed the House with several amendments which its original friends were not well pleased with, and some of these it is hoped will be eliminated from the bill by the Senate before it becomes a law.

The Democrats made a State's rights objection to the bill which was completely dispelled by the speech of Judge Hoar in its favor. He argued with great force that its adoption in stead of invading State rights, was a check upon a tendency to centralization which popular ignorance makes easy and probable.

It provides for the spreading of light in dark places and the lifting up the lowly and down-trodden by giving into their hand the selfsustaining power of knowledge. It provides an antidote for that state of restlessness and discontent which ignorance and its concomitant, power, engender among every free people.

The disposition which it makes of the public lands will in part take this bone of contention out of politics. It does not prescribe the time of sales nor of their amounts, and reserves to Congress the right to bestow land bounties. It leaves the homestead and pre-emption laws as they now are. But it endorses popular education with the proceeds of the sales of public lands. Can there be a better investment?

Barbarianism and anarchy in the South are the lineal inheritance of ignorance among the masses. This bill points especially to the cure of this evil in the Southern States. It is a well deserved peace offering to that blighted section of our common country, and it is to be hoped that the Senate will not fail when it is reached to pass it in its present or some similar form. It is one of the greatest and most needed measure of true statesmanship that can be presented to Congress during the present session.

RIGHT OF THE BALLOT.

An earnest discussion lately took place in the West Virginia State Convention, composed principally of Democrats, on the subject of a return to the *viva voce* method of voting, but it appears that a majority was against the retrograde, and the ballot is to be retained in that State. Kentucky and the Carolina Cross Roads will reject the ballot and glory in the freedom of voting openly by crying out the name of the candidates.

While in England a desperate fight is going on among the Ballot, Bright and Reform Clubs, it is singular that in free America the privilege should be held so cheap in some sections. Let there be light!

SALE OF ARMS INVESTIGATION.

At last the Senate has got through masculating the preamble and resolution proposed by Mr. Sumner regarding the sale of arms to France. Mr. Sumner did not play the part assigned him in this assault on the Republican party so well as it was expected he would by those who employed him to do it, and hence the affair is something of a fizzle. On Thursday before action was taken in the preamble which contained admitted falsehood, he tried for the second time to withdraw it, but the motion was again made and it was nailed to the table as a fraud and a counterfeit, which it undoubtedly was. This action was a *quasi* conviction of Messrs. Sumner and Schurz of an original intention to pass the preamble for genuine. The administration Senators finally voted for the investigation and passed it almost unanimously, as they stated at the time, for the purpose of showing that there was nothing in the charges.

On Monday last Senator Conkling said the investigation must go on, though it is a case of collapse. That if the investigation was not hurried up and commenced immediately, it would be a *post mortem* examination. Sure enough, the prophesy came true, for at the very time the vote was being taken in the Senate on the resolution to investigate, the investigation had been almost completed by a committee of the House before whom Senator Sumner had been invited to testify, but failed to come forward. Most of the points of the case were brought out only by very full testimony on the part of Secretary Belknap, with all the documentary evidence and the part taken by the Marquis de Chambrun in the matter.

ANSWER TO ENGLAND.

The Cabinet meeting yesterday was a somewhat protracted one. The reply to the note of the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs was fully considered and decided upon in time for mailing per to-day's steamer. The contents have not transpired, but it is well understood that in mild and courteous terms the Government declines to withdraw or modify any part of the American case. The Democrats croak, failure, failure, but there is no probability that all the points in controversy will not be ultimately submitted for the arbitration and decision of the Geneva Conference.

INTERESTING NEWS.

Senator Wilson has returned from a tour through New Hampshire, and reports that the division into four parties will not affect the Republican majority more than the Democratic candidates. He says the Republicans will carry that State by a small majority.

$18,000 has been added to the appropriation bill by the Senate Committee, for additional clerical force in the land office required by arrearages of work from insufficiency of the present force.

Ex-Congressman Stokes was fined yesterday by the Criminal Court $1,500 and cost of prosecution for presenting the Beatty county claims while a member of Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just called in $1,600,000 three per cent. temporary loan certificates.

The debt statement for last month just published exhibits as follows:

Decrease of debt during past month ..... $ 12,391,451.52

Decrease of debt since March 1st, 1871 ..... 94,895,348.94

Decrease of debt from March 1st, 1869, to March 1st, 1870..... 200,649,762.03

Both Houses of Congress have passed a bill relieving jams, jellies, sauces, and syrups from taxation, and only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

The Japanese Embassy, including several princesses and children for instruction in our language, customs, &c., have arrived and after resting at their quarters will be treated with the same attention as other Ministers. They will be presented to the President by the State Department on Monday or Tuesday.

A letter to the President from an anonymous writer was referred to the Treasury Department. It makes a strong argument against the present tax on matches, showing it to be higher than any other though they are used by the masses for 400 per cent on the cost.

AGATE.

PLAIN WORDS.

Speech of Senator Cameron on the Arms Question—Why He Supports General Grant.

We copy the following speech, delivered by the Hon. Simon Cameron during the discussion of the arms question in the United States Senate, from the Congressional *Globe*. The speech will be read with great interest by Senator Cameron's numerous friends both here and elsewhere. Its plain, solid common sense will commend it to all:

Mr. Cameron. Mr. President, I am in favor of the fullest investigation of this subject, and I am opposed to making any alteration in the resolution offered by the Senator from Massachusetts because I believe the Administration will derive benefit from the fullest investigation. I was myself some years ago the subject of very unjust examination and investigation by a committee at the head of which was a gentleman from Massachusetts. When our great struggle for existence began, when armed treason assailed the flag of the Union, I felt that the war which thus began would be a serious and prolonged contest; that it would last long years; that it would require large expenditures on the part of this Government; and I believed that it would require an immense amount of arms and ammunition; that it would require money and fortitude and courage and resolution to go through with it; but I believed from the beginning that God was on our side, and that in the end we should surely win.

When I came into charge of the Department of War I found only about one hundred and sixty thousand muskets. I sent agents all over the world to buy muskets and arms, and I got all the world to buy muskets and arms, and I got all the arms that I could for use so that they might come into the hands of our soldiers for the purpose of sustaining the cause of the country. For this I was censured; but I trusted to time, and time has vindicated me. I did the best I could with arms; and after the struggle of the rebels against the Government, while the country had enough during the war, it turned out afterward that we had an abundance left. It was then the interest of the country to sell the surplus arms, and Congress very properly ordered it to be done. General Grant, however, had nothing to do with all this.

Now, the President of the United States is supposed to have done wrong. Let me just put this proposition before the country: can any man say that under the circumstances that surrounded him, when Washington was in danger, I did the right thing in arming

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING, corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

JOSIAH KING, P. HOUSTON. H. M. LONG, N. P. REED.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¾@110¾.

WE ask particular attention of all our readers to the able speech of Hon. Simon Cameron, printed elsewhere this morning. It will well pay perusal.

APPLICATION has been made to the Maryland Senate by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to have its name changed to the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company. The right boon was refused.

THE RUMORS of the discovery of gold in Black Hill, above Sioux City, Iowa, is causing great excitement through that section of country. It is not thought advisable, however, to emigrate from Pennsylvania, until further particulars are given.

THE Legislature of Maryland has disgusted itself by refusing to strike out the word "white" from the law changing the code in relation to the admission of attorneys, the effect of which amendment would be to allow colored persons to present themselves as candidates for practice in the Courts of Maryland. The vote was a strict party one, all the Democrats arraying themselves solidly against the repeal.

THE GERMANS of Baltimore have set about to show demagogues that they are not a wine bibbing and Sabbath breaking set of people, but are on the contrary as God-fearing friends of peace, order and morality as any other element of society. A popular movement has been made among them in favor of the enforcement of liquor selling restrictions, and of a strict observance of the Sabbath, and to further these ends a mass meeting has been called for to-morrow.

WE ARE INDEBTED to John A. Harper, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, for the annual report of the managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, published in pamphlet form. From this report much interesting and instructive information may be gleaned, and at some other time we shall take occasion to refer to it. We learn that the institution is in successful operation, and fulfilling its noble purposes. Under the careful management of its sterling Board of Directors, and officers, to whose hands it has been entrusted, the public may rest assured that its affairs will be carefully attended to. It is greatly to the credit of the Christian era, that such noble charities are founded, and every citizen should rejoice to learn of their prosperity and success in alleviating the distress and afflictions of the unfortunate classes among us.

IT IS ALWAYS in order to give a certain individual his dues, and we think O'Connor, the crazy Irishman who sought the life of Queen Victoria, was frustrated, should be exonerated on the popular American plea of impulsive insanity. It is grossly unjust to charge the dastardly assault on Victoria to the Fenians, or any other secret organization, and yet, basing it on this wild lunatic's empty pistol exploit, the charge will be made and the changes rung upon it that the conduct of the politics of Great Britain. Under present circumstances no sensible friend of Ireland could desire the death of the kind hearted Queen of England, as a successor by birth has given no assurance that he could prove as just, lenient and wise as she in holding the reins of the Government, and it is to Erin's present advantage that her life should be spared. The Irish people are not to be held responsible any more for the attempt on her life than the Fenians, and we are sorry to see a disposition in some quarters to lay the crime of one individual at the door of the masses.

AS WILL be seen by a notice printed elsewhere, the Republican County Executive Committee will meet this afternoon at Linden Club rooms. The immediate business before the Committee will be to provide for calling together a county convention to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 10th of April next. This is a very important matter, as the latter convention is to place in nomination candidates for Governor, Auditor General, Supreme Judge, appoint an electoral ticket, and elect Senatorial and Representative delegates to the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 5th of June next. The campaign of 1872 promises to be an unusually exciting and important one, and it is earnestly hoped that every good citizen will give some attention to it. The result it is hoped, will be an endorsement of the present successful administration of National affairs, and this can only be accomplished by a United effort of all friends of constitutional government, and honest, harmonious work. It is the duty of every citizen to give proper heed to political matters, as the safety of our institutions, as well as our own individual prosperity depend upon the election of faithful public servants.

THE Huston scandal, which we have mentioned once or twice before, is creating great stir in Baltimore. The Baltimore *American* has taken sides very strongly against the man, and refuses to listen to a word in his defence, claiming truly, that as yet, he is his only defender himself. But so far as we can glean out of the voluminous reports, there is no absolute testimony against him save that of the one young girl. There are rumors, but as far as we can see, the only foundation for these rumors consists of statements made by excited women of [illegible] and with the [illegible] ney [illegible] he [illegible] to unmask [illegible] ear penetration had [illegible] ase designs. We admit that [illegible] ooks very black indeed for Mr. Hu[illegible] at we reflect that a breath of suspicion against a minister of the gospel is always made to appear to be a perfect blast, and we remember how exceedingly pronounced were the statements made by the *American* at the time of Mrs. Wharton's arrest, and when we conclude that that journal is scarcely a safe guide in criminal cases, where its sympathies are strongly enlisted, and that Mr. Huston ought not to be condemned before he is tried.

A GOOD COMPARISON.

Referring to the appearance last week of Col. Thomas A. Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, before the House Committee in the District of Columbia, touching the location of a depot for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, which will shortly be opened for traffic, the Washington *Evening Star* draws the following comparison between these two railroad magnates:

"The people look upon Mr. Garrett's road as an oppressive monopoly, from which relief can be afforded only through a rival road. In Mr. Scott they see a railroad man of enlarged ideas, who, while purchasing the interests of his company with wonderful tact and energy, yet has the sagacity to appreciate that these interests are identical with those of the country traversed by his roads. Every locality touched by his magic wand is benefited—growth and quickened business activity are the immediate results. Compare his large expenditures of money and labor in this city on the tunnel, the Anacostia bridge, and the new Long Bridge, to make his road what it should be, with the niggardly expenditures of Mr. Garrett here for the accommodation of our business men and the traveling public."

The business men of Pittsburgh, and especially those who are engaged in the manufacture of coke on the banks of the Youghiogheny will cordially endorse the comparison here drawn. John W. Garrett is a man of words, but Thomas A. Scott is a man of action and great deeds. The latter will *build* a road before the former gets through with a verbose speech *about* building it. The latter works for the public benefit and the development of the resources of the country, the former bends his energies to exalt and aggrandise self. Many years ago a proposition was made to Mr. Garrett by those who had control of the Pan Handle road, which, if it had been accepted by him, would have greatly benefited the Baltimore and Ohio road, and the citizens of Pittsburgh. But he refused to entertain it except on such terms as would discriminate against Pittsburgh, which the liberal and public spirited men who made it would not agree to. The Connellsville road was built through the indomitable energy and perseverance of its present honorable and worthy President, to whom all the credit of its completion is justly due, and is freely accorded by the citizens of Pittsburgh, and those who live along its line. But no sooner was it put into operation, than Mr. Garrett dictated the terms upon which coke would be transported. These terms were so oppressive that the manufacturers of the article were constrained to appeal to Colonel Scott for relief, although the corporation of which he is the active head had been denounced in no very mild phrases as a "gigantic monopoly." The appeal was listened to attentively, and now it is confidently expected that a road (the Southern Pennsylvania) will be finished about the first of June from Greensburg to Connellsville, a distance of about twenty-three miles, which will afford the relief prayed for. This circumstance alone, even if there were not many others, shows that the comparison drawn by our Washington contemporary is faithful and true. The difference between the two men is just as it is stated above. The one is wrapped up in self, the other is animated by a public spirit, which has a due regard for the welfare and the benefit of others.

IRON AND STEEL.

For several years past we doubt if our manufacturers of iron and steel in the aggregate have made simple interest in their legitimate business of manufacturing. This has been owing to a variety of circumstances, not the least of which has been the steady decline in the value of gold, so to speak, from a premium of 180 to less than 12 per cent. It gives us pleasure to state, that at the present time a fair profit is being realized on both raw and manufactured iron, and strange to say this is chiefly owing to the advance which has taken place in prices across the ocean. So evenly has the tariff been adjusted since the last reduction of two dollars per ton on pig iron, that prices here and in Europe have been fairly equalized, and if there has been any "protection" it has been in favor of the foreign manufacturer. Under this state of affairs, the importations of iron, both merchant bar and rail, during the past year have grown to unheard of proportions, draining Europe of its surplus completely, which has had the counter-balancing effect of putting up the price of labor, and of course iron itself in England and on the continent.

Another cause for the present advance in this country can be found in the stoppage of the Lehigh anthracite forges for a period of five months in 1871. This of itself would have been sufficient to establish quite an advance in prices, as it created a scarcity in the raw material, which could have but one effect. As an evidence of the growing demand for pig iron, we cite the fact that one Sewing Machine Company, and it, not the leading one by any means, requires 5,000 tons of that article for its manufactures in a single year. This is a new branch of industry, comparatively and makes heavy drains upon the manufacture of pig iron annually.

The policy of our bar iron producers was to keep down the present advance, and had they controlled the business as they once did, before iron became of such universal use, they would have succeeded in doing this, for the purpose of proving that an advance in prices in Europe, did not necessarily cause a corresponding advance in this country. But as shown above, the immense demand for the raw iron, caused by the wants of outside industries prevented this, and the advance in pig iron forced them to follow it with an advance in bar iron.

Our mill owners are not usually caught napping at such a time as this, they can "scent the battle afar off," and they have generally laid in a plentiful stock of raw material. It is to this foresight that they owe their present good fortune, and we trust the present profitable condition of the business will continue indefinitely, as it is an undeniable fact, that when our manufacturers are prosperous, general business is good throughout the country.

The spring business opens up auspiciously, and we note the fact with great satisfaction, as our country will prosper in all branches of industry, and good prices will reward the labor of all hands willing to toil. The growth of our cities, our State, and in a larger sense our whole country depends to a great extent on our facilities for developing our mines of iron and coal. As those industries progress, we all must prosper, and the interests of all classes are promoted by a healthy condition of trade. It is earnestly hoped that nothing will occur in National Legislation, to impair the present prosperity.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The debate in the United States Senate on the French arms investigation question has dragged wearily through two whole weeks, during which the business of the Senate, in which the nation is largely interested, has been thrust aside, in order that Buncombe speeches might be made. After fierce debate, in which the opposing factions fairly outdid all their previous efforts at wasting time [illegible] es proceeded to vote on [illegible] question which [illegible] speech-making. [illegible] ... who caused this [illegible] who demanded time for debate, who insisted on forcing their peculiar views on the Senate and country, only to provoke a reply? An effort has been made to answer these questions of a justly incensed constituency by laying the blame on the Senators who supported the administration, and vindicated it from the attacks of the "friends of Republicanism" (?) who would stab the party under cover of the night. The New York *Tribune*, of late the subservient tool of these malcontents, the cup-bearer to the valiant foreign Knight who attacks the Government he has sworn to defend, the once honored representative of Republican ideas and honesty in all things, has in the face of obvious facts attempted to lay the blame for this worse than useless discussion upon the friends of the administration. It well knows that the resolutions were introduced solely for the purpose of affording the enemies of the President an opportunity to inflict, as they hoped, a mortal stab at his popularity. It knows, or ought to know, that there was no possible chance, in this whole matter of the sale of arms, to find fault with the administration, and yet it sanctions the introduction of this firebrand into the Senate, because it hoped thereby to accomplish the defeat of General Grant's nomination, by dividing or alienating his friends. It has failed, along with its masters, Messrs. Schurz and Sumner, and now seeks to lay the responsibility of the debate on the shoulders of those who stood up manfully, and defended the country against the attacks of its false friends. Morton and Conkling, Nye and Cameron and Carpenter, Frelinghuysen and Wright, every one of these, says the *Tribune* and its satellites, who vindicated the honor of the Government, is responsible for the loss of time. According to our dictator, they should all have remained quietly in their seats and permitted Carl Schurz and his accomplices to arraign, try and convict the nation of violation of international law, on *ex parte* representations delivered in flowing rhetoric. None should have spoken *for* the Government. In the house of its *friends*, the nation should have no advocate, no defense. Senator Conkling in refuting this charge uses the following language:

MR. PRESIDENT: Nearly five months of this session have gone—March, April, December, January, have gone and nearly the whole of February. Legislation waits, and debate goes on, only for political effect. The appropriation bills are put aside. They ought to be acted on now, while they may be deliberately sifted and freed from errors which will escape us in the haste of belated consideration. The revision of the tariff which ought to be made, has not yet been made. No action has been taken upon the bill which ought to strike forty millions of internal taxes from the shoulders of enterprise and labor, which ought to disband the remnant of the army of internal revenue establishment to a skeleton. These bills and others wait. Needless political discussion blocks the way.

If right were the opposite of wrong, this could not be right; but rights are of many kinds, and some rights are the twins of wrong. The Constitution says, a Senator shall not be questioned in any other place for that he utters here; and thus a Senator may, by preamble and by speech, slander his country, and place it in a false position before the nations of the earth. All this may be done to the hurt of the public business, to the peril of the nation's interests at home and abroad; and there may be no aim or reason in it except to affect a Presidential election, and to gratify passion and wreak vengeance on individuals. It may be done boldly in plain words, or it may be done by vague and cunning hints; it may be best done by insinuation, the most deadly weapon in slander's virulent vocabulary. However, it be done, if it be done and time be wasted in debate, the waste must be charged to those who bring on debate and insist upon it.

The Senator from Massachusetts would have delay. He would not have investigation, he would have debate. He would not have business, he would have talk. He would precede investigation by a speech which fills seven columns of the *Globe*, and which could not go unchallenged. He would utter statements in advance which could not escape exposure and denial.

He said his speech was not political. What was it? What was its aim and object? Was it to obtain investigation? The whole Senate proffered that. To use a favorite expression of the Senator's, the proposition to investigate was "hailed" throughout the Chamber; there was not one dissenting voice. "Turn on the lights," "Turn on the lights" was the demand on every side the moment we heard the dark insinuations of the Senator. He himself, and he alone, asked that his resolution should lie over and be acted upon at the time he introduced it. He himself requested that it should wait, that debate might proceed.

So it turns out, that the Senator who opposes the administration of General Grant, and his re-election, the one who introduced the resolution calling for investigation into the arms sale, Mr. Sumner and none other, asked for time in order to allow debate on the subject, although the whole Senate cried out "turn on the lights." "Allow the fullest investigation," thus proving that the purpose was wholly the detraction of the Government through its officers.

Now it becomes a pertinent inquiry was there any motive beyond this? Was this debate, besides wasting the valuable time of the Senate, and attacking the character of the officers charged with the high administration of the affairs of the National Government, intended or directed in the interest of a foreign power? Senator Conkling's resolutions point to such an inquiry, and it will be unfortunate and unpleasant for Messrs. Schurz and Sumner if it shall be ascertained, that they were, besides wasting the hours and days of the Senate in engendering passionate resentments, and establishing injurious suspicions of our good conduct, unlawfully moving in the interest of Germany, and indirectly influencing against us the final settlement of our case with England. Is it possible that the opposition to General Grant by these impecunious and vain men, will be carried to such an extent, that in order to disgrace and defeat him, the good name of the Government must be drabbled in the mire, and our character as a proud, just and honorable nation must be seriously impaired, if not wholly ruined? Can it be possible that Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner, in order to defeat General Grant, will jeopardize the fair fame of the Republic?

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

LORD LITTLETON said: "Where none admire 'tis needless to excel," so we think Eli Perkins may as well stop writing for the New York *Commercial Advertiser*.

"The horse-leech hath two daughters crying give, give!" and they are the old Democratic and the new anti-Grant parties, and offices are what they are after.

WE have been reading the rhymes in the *Table Talk* of the Chicago *Evening Post* and we fear that paper is about to "pass in its checks," that is if Mr. Pope was a prophet when he wrote: "They had no poet, and they died."

THERE is a female dentist in Massachusetts. She is young and pretty, and goes to work about a man's head in the most business like manner, and is so altogether fascinating that if she pleased she could even fill or extract the famous and ravaging tooth of time.

THE spring business opens up auspiciously, and we note the fact with great satisfaction, as our country will prosper in all branches of industry, and good prices will reward the labor of all hands willing to toil. The growth of our cities, our State, and in a larger sense our whole country depends to a great extent on our facilities for developing our mines of iron and coal. As those industries progress, we all must prosper, and the interests of all classes are promoted by a healthy condition of trade. It is earnestly hoped that nothing will occur in National Legislation, to impair the present prosperity.

JENKINS, who is on a spree in New York says: "Mrs. Frost, of ——— street, gave an entertainment of *tableaux vivants* on Tuesday evening." Nothing is said about Jack's presence, but we suppose they were all Frost pictures nevertheless, and were produced with great pains.

IN Shakespeare's play the Lady Juliet wanted some one to take her Romeo "and cut him out in little stars," and we think it would be well if Mr. Forepaugh would do something of that sort with his Romeo, who is solving the living question very summarily for his keepers in Philadelphia.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* is taking great credit to itself on account of the smallness of Lee's army when Grant defeated it. Now although we give that paper credit for great ability in reducing the number of people wherever it comes, still we think that in this instance General Grant was chiefly the cause of the smallness of the conquered army.

"Our International Relations" is a favorite topic for discussion now, and very wise as well as very foolish things are often said about them. We know a German whose wife's national motto is "*Erin go Bragh*," and we think their children, who are all Americans by birth, know about as much about international harmony, international discord, and international relations in general as either Vattel or Woolsey.

ACCORDING to the Chicago *Tribune* "old Fort Duquesne is still standing in good preservation at the Point." We have no doubt this will be interesting news to our archæologists, who will be delighted to have the Chicago editor come and show them the old fort. We suppose it must be some place near the old Bouquet blockhouse, but can't imagine where it has been hid for the last fifty years.

IT would seem as if in Cincinnati the chief industry, after pork and whisky vending, must be the trade in corpses. It does not sound very nice but every now and then we read of the arrest of somebody down there with a wagon load of corpses which he is supposed to have stolen, and now the telegraph tells us of a similar arrest for a similar cause in Chicago, which leads us to suppose that that city is trying to rob Cincinnati of this cheerless branch of trade as it did of the pre-eminence in the pork business.

JOHN SOBIESKI STUART, claiming to be the eldest direct male descendent of the once royal house of Stuart, and the great grand son of the last Pretender, has just died in London. It is scarcely necessary to say that he regarded himself as the legitimate sovereign of Great Britain, although he did not go about issuing proclamations and creating disturbances in foreign cities. We cannot see that Bourbon is any better name than Stuart, and the Count Chambord might do worse than to follow the example of Mr. Stuart, who has just died.

THE terrible Titusville has declared war against the railroads of the United States; nothing can pacify her; no one shall have a drop of oil to pour on the troubled waters of her fury, and "*Hell* has no fury" like Titusville scorned. She will show what she can do: she will build a railroad to the sea coast: she will launch a few lines of steamships and she will supply the world with oil. She defies Scott and Vanderbilt and Gould, for their railroads are to be wiped out; she defies Pittsburgh & Cleveland and New York, and Philadelphia, for she will rob them of their commerce; she defies the newspaper reporters, for not another drop of oil will she sell to make non-explosive items. In short the sun may as well forget to rise, because Titusville is going to run the light business on her own hook.

BEAUTIFUL VENICE.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

VENICE, Feb. 10, 1872.

Venice is a beautiful city lying in the sea. It is entirely surrounded with water, yet it is not an island, but a myriad of islands. The land, as in a great part of Northern Italy, is here very low and accordingly filled with lagoons. These lagoons are not marshes or sloughs but rather deep streams that flow in from the sea, and intersect the land, dividing it into small inland streams flowing one into another, making a very net-work of sections and streams. The streams pursue always the same channel and limits. They are accordingly not one time water and another land as a wet season or the tide may determine, but there is a sea of fixed islands, and a land of permanent streams. These islands are generally not larger than 2 or 3 acres, and there are about 90 of them. Immediately around Venice, however, which on the one side, is bounded by the open sea, there is a large stream about two miles wide, which separates its other side from the main land, so that the whole city is situated off the main land on an island of islands. The houses are not built on piles as in Holland, for there is here a comparatively solid foundation, and the streams serve for the streets. The houses from the street side accordingly appear to rise directly up out of the water, where we can easily alight on them from the boat; for the intercourse between is in boats or "gondolas." There are also some narrow alleys for land streets, especially on the larger of the islands which connect the different houses by bridges, the different islands. There are in all four hundred and fifty of the bridges in Venice. One cannot readily imagine the strangeness of the impression which a busy intercourse in such a city makes. You see at all times dozens and sometimes hundreds of boats plying along the streets and through the great squares and under the bridges, some with wheat, flour, meat, wood, storeboxes, &c., and others with their load of human beings, some going to their places of occupation, and others traveling to see the sights. One never hears the sound of wagon or horse's hoof in Vienna, but of the splashing of oars. He sees no foot prints in the streets, but instead ripples and waves. He never has to complain of mud or slippery sidewalks, but viz: of wet boots and damp seats. Of the boats or gondolas which throng the water-streets, some are quite magnificent, being covered with carpets and with curtains. They are often nicely cushioned and mirrored. They are very long and narrow too, being exceedingly light, and are rowed with great swiftness. They are all of the same form, and are invariably painted black. In consequence of this water intercourse, and the absence of teams in the streets, Venice is the quietest city in the world. When you sleep, whether in the night or day, there is nothing to disturb you; but an intense stillness reigns like that which delights travelers on the tops of the Alps. There is also no appearance of business. The boats flying past one another in the wide streets appear more like a pleasure party racing on a holiday than men in earnest pursuit, especially since there are so many ladies, with their fine toilettes, on the water. In short Venice has the appearance of being given up to gaiety and pleasure, a city built up for beauty and meant for enjoyment.

The great monuments of Venice are numerous and highly interesting. Of the churches, St. Marks is one of the finest in existence, bearing on its walls columns and domes, a tracing of the whole history of art in the middle ages, as well as an example of all the styles of architecture. It was constructed through the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th centuries, and is at the same time Oriental, Grecian, Roman and Gothic. In constructing this monument the Venetians thought to erect an edifice that would surpass every church that had yet been built; and to this end assembled the best architects, sculptors and painters from all parts of the world, Greece, Rome, Asia Minor and Germany. The church as it now stands, is a Grecian cross with eight domes, the whole looking like a heap of pinnacles. These glitter with their gold and parti colored marble, and present a very imposing appearance, very much resembling the Mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, which indeed has largely served for its model. The great success of St. Mark's consists in the harmonious blending of the different styles, for Arabic, Greek, Roman and Gothic are not in the main a mixable mixture, but here they really unite into a pleasing and complete unity, and not merely jumbled, as is often the case where found together. Internally the work is equally successful. It is a wilderness of arches, as outside it is of pinnacles, each great complex of arches being surmounted by the concave of a great dome. Accordingly wherever you stand in the church you appear to be under the principal dome, and when you take a look of the whole from any point, the harmonious order of the arch is not interrupted by any view of the other domes. Equally rich with the architecture is the endless variety of Mosaics, which cover the entire walls, and of the statues which fill every niche, as well as the great collections of relics, and Christian signatures. Of the hundred other churches I shall have no space to speak, except that many of them seem to rival each other in the splendor and of their architecture and richness of their collections of sculpture and paintings, being erected at the cost of many millions of dollars each, and employing nearly all of the masters of the inimitable Venetian school of art. For many of these boast of the richer works of Titian, and all of them, but those of Tintoretto, Veronese, Palma, Bordone or Bonifacio. After the churches are the palaces, the chief of which is the palace of the Doges, an object of interest to every traveler visiting Italy. This, like most of the palaces or churches of Venice, is constructed in that harmonious bending of the Roman and Germanic styles which characterizes the structures of northern Italy. It is the magnificent halls of its interior, however, which are the most common objects of admiration, being adorned with the master works of all the Venetian school, containing among others, the Paradise of Tintoretto, the largest oil painting in the world. This palace used to be occupied by the Doge of the Venetian Republic, who was elected President for life. Among other objects of interest are the portraits of all the Doges of Venice, except Faliero, who was beheaded for seeking to overthrow the constitution, and whose place in the chronological order of the pictures is supplied by a black cloth, and a few skulls. It was this same Duke who erected the palace, and did most for the luxury of Venice. Connecting this palace with a prison across one of the streams, is the famous "bridge of sighs," over which the condemned victims used to go to their execution. The underground prisons of this palace, without a ray of light, are well known to the general reader from the description of the poets and essayists. Of the private palaces of Venice I shall say nothing, except that no other city can boast so many or such magnificent ones. Ascending the Grand Canal, or principal street of the city for a distance of nearly a mile, I saw an almost unbroken succession of these, all of that peculiar antique architecture and appearance which makes Venice so dear to all travelers, and unforgetful to lovers of romance. Among these is the house and studio of Titian, and the residence of Byron, Moore, Canova and Fenuimore Cooper. Here Byron wrote the first cantos of Don Juan, and many of his other poems. In fact every one of them is hallowed by the memories of some great event, and all go to show the difference between the ancient glory of Venice, when her conquest opened up to her the treasures of the east, and her present desolation when she has nothing but her monuments.

The life of Venice is interesting and yet sad. Like the serpent of envy she lives off her own body. Her chief source of revenue and employment is her palaces, churches, cloisters and museums. These attract yearly thousands of wealthy travelers and pleasure seekers, who give employment to the citizens in one way or another. The hotel business, the cab business, the boating business, the guide business there are the occupations of the Venetians. I might also mention the beggars. This, indeed, is the characteristic of all Italy, that in her entire helplessness in every branch of industry, her people live off other nations, using their monuments and ruins as the means. No sooner do you alight from the cars in Venice than you are surrounded by a swarm of guides, interpreters, art-critics and the like who contend for your attention, and insist on forcing their service upon you. And it is next to impossible to get rid of them. You may tell them a dozen times that you do not want their services, and they will yet run before you like the bore in Horace, and pretend to conduct you to a hotel, or some object of interest, making diligent reflections all the while. Often you must drive them away with your umbrellas, and some even after a beating will not leave you. Many persons find it most convenient to get rid of them by employing one, in which case all the rest will let you alone. I was not so fortunate as this and not only was I troubled with such a crowd during a whole evening, but in the morning before I was up one made his appearance at my door, and fearing I would not rise till very late, actually waked me, informing me it was nine o'clock, and that he had a programme made out for the visits of that day. I recognized him as one that I had driven away the night before. When you go to church, museum, or any of the places of amusements you will also be beset with them wanting to show you around. This however, is only one class of the venetian leeches who are constantly at hand and unlock the relics and uncover the pictures for a small fee. In many of the churches the most interesting objects are stuck up in separate apartments, so as to furnish an opportunity to get additional fees. In the museums and palaces there are day porters at the door, and sometimes at every different apartment, who expect a fee on your entry, and so on the whole course. I believe the majority of all the citizens of Venice are now employed, most of whom, even at this best of businesses, eke out but a miserable sustenance. Nor is this all, the whole city is swarmed with beggars. Along the street you will always have some in sight, and in and about the churches you will see almost nothing else. It is impossible to visit the churches and examine the works of art with any satisfaction on account of being constantly running after you, and making pitiful complaints in your ears, which leave you in any but an enjoyable condition. In several of the churches I have actually seen them going around with their hats taking up a collection among the worshippers. They are generally very pious, that being one of the conditions on which they get their places in the churches, and they pray very vociferously as soon as they see any person approaching. Not unfrequently they jump off their knees when praying, and run to you with outstretched hands. The church authorities are not stupid in this way of providing for their poor, namely, in getting the money out of the foreigners, and in making their poor their own collectors. They do not then need to beg from the pulpit, and at the same time give the unfortunates an occupation. And in general the Venetians are not to be found fault with, for all they get, or try to get, out of the visitors, for the wonderful objects of interest are well worthy all that the little fees and mites amount to; all the more so since the museums, palaces, churches, cloisters, &c., are all thrown open free of charge, to anybody who may wish to visit them. But it is painful to see the utter lack of industry among the people, and to reflect that this vast country of Italy can furnish nothing for her millions of poor, except dead monuments and ruins.

The customs of the Venitians are peculiar. A proverb says that Venice turns night into day. The fashionable coffee houses in St. Mark's Place are opened and thronged during the whole night. Many families rise from 11 to 12 o'clock, dine at 6, spend from 9 to 12 in the theatre, and about 1 o'clock make and receive visits. The nobility often receive visitors in their boxes in the theatre, visits during the day being uncommon. The poorer classes often eat their meals in the streets. Every few doors you can see stands where men and women are boiling turnips, cabbage, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, mush, &c.; frying fish, eels and shrimps; roasting chestnuts, apples and squash; baking chestnut bread and pone. All of this is sold in small morsels and very cheap, especially fish and chestnuts, which furnish a part of the food of Venice, and indeed of all Italy. There are also some fine public kitchens here, where even the wealthy families prefer to buy already warm, their meats, poultry and game, rather than prepare it themselves. There is accordingly almost as great a marketing done in this line as in the raw material.

Other customs are very strange. A man may often be seen chatting from the third or fourth story window with a boy in the street. Everybody has read of the courtship carried on in Venice, where one lover is at the window above and the other has his musical instruments in a gondola below. This is no myth, and is not very uncommon either. It is partly on account of the seclusion of the women and partly on account of the highness of the house. It is the custom here for a house to be owned not all by one man, nor yet by a company, but in shares, one man owning the first story, another the second and another the third, and by transmit it thus to their heirs. There is no demand now for all the dwellings of Venice, so that many of the rich palaces are put to the commonest purposes. A beggar often sleeps on marble floors, and buckster women may be seen exposing their scanty wares on richly carved sills using a head of an Apollo or a Mosaic of St. Mark to spread their cabbages on.

A. B.

KINDNESS TO KINDRED.

Want of the necessary means to supply the necessities which usually press upon people in the more moderate walks of life, may be an excuse for neglecting a disease which, like consumption, has often in times past been esteemed as incurable. But the common ties of nature, which ought to bind man to his own, overleap all these barriers in the estimation of right-thinking people; and when we see a medicine like Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure curing hundreds of people all around us, we feel it not only a pleasure, but a duty to point out to our readers such a valuable acquisition to medical knowledge. In the earlier stages of lung disease Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a specific. The cough and chill, the sputa streaked with blood, all give place to that healthy equilibrium of the circulation which is induced by that all-powerful remedy; and every bit of peccant and disorganizing material is expelled from the blood and removed from the system by the natural ducts and excretory organs of the body. The tens of thousands of lungs clogged with mucus and seething with corruption can be made to perform the office of respiration by a timely use of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Office and store, 167 Liberty street.

PERIODIC DISORDERS.

The paroxysmal maladies, which are characterized by heat and cold, prevail extensively at this season, and it is a curious fact that in many parts of the country where they are prevalent, other diseases, that bear no general resemblance to fever and ague, or remittent fever, assume a periodic type. Thus, in many sections infested with chills and fever, rheumatism, neuralgia, hysteria, diarrhœa, &c., sometimes become intermittent, thereby indicating that they have been engendered by the same poisonous exhalations which produce the first named disease.

In all these MASKED CASES OF AGUE—for such they are—as well as in the regular intermittents, the most safe and reliable remedy that can be administered is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Neither quinine nor arsenic are needed. Both are in the highest degree dangerous, and are sure to leave sad traces of their poisonous action in the system, whether they arrest the paroxysms or not. In many instances all the so-called specifics of the "regular" materia medica utterly fail to "break up" intermittent and remittent disorders. But the great vegetable tonic never fails. The spasm of the minute blood vessels which causes the chill is the result of nervous weakness, produced by the debilitating operation of an unwholesome atmosphere, and the tone and vigor given to the nervous system by the Bitters, enable it to throw off the disease. The wiser policy, however, is to anticipate attacks of this nature by arousing all the latent energies of the body at the commencement of the moist and chilly season, with this incomparable antidote. By pursuing this course, intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, colic, biliousness, dyspepsia and pulmonary affections may always be prevented.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK

in the city in the way of

FRESH AND PURE DRUGS

will be found at the corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,

where you will find Family Medicines, Imported Soaps, Perfumes, Cologne of every kind, sold at the lowest prices. Also, Squire's Granulated Ricardi Potassa, Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

J. A. McKELVEY,

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS BAZAAR, formerly SHAFFER'S BAZAAR, Diamond street, near Liberty, has on hand the finest and largest collection of Coaches, Carriages, Capas, Falling Top and Family Barouches, Shifting Top Buggies, Open Jagger Wagons, and a full assortment of every description. These articles I defy competition on. Parties wanting any of the above articles cannot do better than by calling and examining my stock. On April 10th I will sell my entire stock at auction, and each and every article will be disposed of. I will sell everything in my line cheaper than any other house in the city, as I buy for cash. Give me a call and I will convince you of what I say. I have also on hand a large assortment of second-hand buggies and carriages.

J. A. McKELVEY,
Proprietor.

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REINHOLD SIEDLE,

JEWELER,

(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)

DEALER IN

Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

Fine Silver Ware,

FOR WEDDING PRESENTS,

AT

Wattles & Sheafer's,

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS, BERRY DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, &c., KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

New Prints,

NEW GINGHAMS,

New White Goods.

Plain and Striped P. K.'s,
Plain, Striped and Plaid Jaconets,
Plain, Striped and Plaid Nainsooks,
Victoria Lawns, Swisses, &c.

Curtain Laces, Vestibule Laces.

WHITE BED QUILTS

Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case Muslins.
Shirting Muslins, Table Linens,
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.

At 6¼c., a new lot of short lengths Light Prints.
At 8¼c., a new lot Light and Dark Prints, slightly imsprinted, best quality, a great bargain.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, Soft Finish, extra good for the prices.
At 8½c. and up, a choice stock Huck and Diaper Towels, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Allegheny.

REMOVAL.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Have Removed

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,

(Opposite Wood street,)

AND OFFER AN

ELEGANT NEW STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

Notions and Small Wares,

AT

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

Buyers are Invited to Call.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEPHENSON.

Bargains! Bargains!

Owing to the trouble attached to moving, we will offer, for this week only, our entire stock of goods at prices much less than can be bought elsewhere. These goods are of the latest and best make. Don't allow the opportunity to pass, as it is seldom such bargains as we are now offering can be had.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

One of our bankers who has witnessed the effects of the great Chicago fire on the safes, so-called fire-proof, informs us that a greater part of those which were directly in contact with the fire, failed to protect the papers inside—that the safes already advertised as having withstood the fire were in most cases protected by vaults or covered by fallen debris, and thus kept cool. With this being the common result, it was with feelings of local pride that we examined the books and papers of Messrs. Rumsey, Williams & Co., No. 28 Chamber of Commerce, taken from a Burke & Barnes Safe of the old pattern, and found them in a state of PERFECT PRESERVATION, though fully exposed to the flames, while all other Eastern and Cincinnati safes turned out their contents charred and unrecognizable. There is no reason why our city builders cannot make as good safes and better than those put up elsewhere, and no reason, except fashion, that our merchants should go to other cities for their safes.

ANOTHER BLAST FOR THE BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.

It is not alone in Chicago these safes have so frequently been in a terrible conflagration and proved themselves to be FIRE-PROOF in every particular, as will be seen by the following:

OFFICE OF WHEELING IRON AND NAIL CO., }
Wheeling, W. Va., October 31, 1871. }

Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen: This will certify that we had in our office when it

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

78 Fourth Avenue,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞Collections made.

Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, March 4, 1872. }

The exhibits of our National Banks, made in the quarterly statement furnished in the columns of the GAZETTE, are quite flattering and universally betoken a healthy and vigorous condition and prudent management.

We have in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the South Side, nineteen National Banks, with a capital of nine million and six hundred thousand dollars. All these institutions are in a satisfactory condition, and quite a number of them show a very handsome increase in their deposits over those of the previous report made December 30th, last. The total deposits of all the banks are no less than thirteen millions.

Money was very easy yesterday and will doubtless remain so for several weeks. The demand for loans at the banks was good and accommodations were liberally afforded, the banks appearing anxious for callers to relieve themselves of the accumulated funds preparatory to furnishing their quarterly statements. The prevailing rate has been 9 per cent. to transient customers, and 6@8 to regular ones. Street paper is scarce.

Robinson Bros. No., 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1871	115½	115¼
5-20—1862	111¾	111½
" 1864	111¼	111
" 1865 new	111½	112
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	111½	111⅝
" 1868	110¾	111
10-40s	107⅞	107⅝
Currency 6's	114	114½
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97⅝
Do Scrip	93½	92⅝
Erie	32⅝	32⅝
Reading	114⅝	114⅞
Lake Shore	92¼	92⅛
Fort Wayne	98	98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90
Rock Island	112⅝	112⅝
Chicago & N. W.	78¾	79⅝
Do. Preferred	90⅜	92
Mo. Pacific Common	57	57¼
Do. Preferred	77⅜	77½
Wabash	75¼	75⅝
Union Pacific	39⅝	39¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31¼	31¼
Pacific Mail	60⅞	62⅜
West. Union Telegraph	69¾	70¼
Adams Express	92½	93¼
American Express	68⅝	69
U. S. Express	65¼	66
Wells, Fargo	73¾	72⅝

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Penna. Central	60¼	60¾
Penna. Allotments	57⅝	58
Reading R. R.	57	57⅜
Camden & Amboy	123½	123¼
Lehigh Navigation	39⅝	39¼
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	49	50
Central Transportation	46	46
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation		
Pittsburgh City 6's	73¾	73½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¾	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62⅜	63
Philadelphia & Erie	26¾	26¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¼	16¼

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	110¼	U. S. 10-40s	107¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	110⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '62	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	111⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '64	111¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	112
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112	U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK, March 4, 1872.

Gold dull and steady at 110¾@110¼. Loans were from 3 to 7 for carrying. Clearances $31,000,000. Governments strong and higher, with an improved demand. Stocks exhibited increased strength and activity to-day. Northwestern was the feature, and dealings were enormous. At one time there was a rumor that there had been cheating in the pool, and stock declined, but soon recovered. Union Pacific was next in point of attraction, and was "bulled" by the Vanderbilt party. At the close Pacific Mail was very strong and active, selling up to 62¾. The market closed strong. Money firm in the forenoon at 7@8 gold; at the close call loans came down to 5 per cent. A portion of the money withdrawn from the market last week has been returned. Southern bonds dull, without important change.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s '81 114¾@114¾; 5-20s '62 111¾, buyer; do '64 111¾@111¾; do '65 112@112¼; new '65 110¾@110⅞; do '67 111¾@111¾; coupons '68 112 bid; 10-40s 107¼@107⅝; currency 6s 114@114½; new five per cent. 95¾@95¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee new 66¼; do old 66; South Carolina July 30¾; do April 29; Missouri 6s 94¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 70¾; Pacific Mail, 64¼; Adams Express, 93¼; Wells, Fargo & Co., 72¾; American Merchants Union Express, 69; United States 6s, 66; New York Central, 98¾; New York Scrip, 93⅝; Erie, 32⅝; Harlem, 108; Reading, 114⅝; Michigan Southern, 92½; Michigan Southern Scrip, 88¼; Michigan Central, 118; Illinois Central, 132; Ohio and Mississippi, 44¾; Quicksilver, 36; St. Paul, 57¾; do preferred, 78¼; Rock Island, 112⅝; Toledo and Wabash, 75⅝; Fort Wayne, 98; Chicago and Alton, 117; Northwestern, 79½; do preferred, 92; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 90¾; Union Pacific, 39¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, March 4, 1872. }

ASHES.—Soda Ash is in limited supply and firm at the recent advance; common, 5¼ cts; refined (high test) 6 cts; Nitrate Soda, 5½ cts. Pots, 10 cts; Pearls, 11 cts.

APPLES.—In steady demand, and prices are fully sustained; $4@5 ₱ bbl for fair to prime, and $5,50 for choice. The receipts continue light, and the supply, in consequence, is pretty well reduced.

APPLE BUTTER.—May be quoted at 55@65 for common to medium and 70@75 for prime to choice.

BEANS.—Quiet and unchanged; small sales at $2@2,50 ₱ bushel, according to quality.

BUTTER.—Sales of prime to choice at 25@28. Common and medium butter in good supply and dull.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Is in steady demand with sales at $8,50 ₱ bbl.

BROOM CORN.—Continues quiet and dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; 6@9 cts ₱ lb., according to quality.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales at from $12 to $16 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

CHEESE.—Is firm and in light supply, and prices are fully sustained; sales at 17½@18 for Goshen; 16¼@17 for Factory, and 14@15 for Dairy.

CARBON OIL.—Is quoted at 20 cts. by the car load, for standard brands, and 24@25 cts additional for small lots.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches, $6@7 ₱ case; Tomatoes, $4,25@4,50; Corn, $7,00@7,50.

COUNTRY LARD.—15½@9 cts ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches quiet and unchanged 10@10½ cts for halves; 8@8½ cts for mixed; 7@7½ cts for quarters and 15@20 cts for peeled. Apples in steady demand and firmer at 7½@8 cts for common to prime, and 8½@9 cts for prime to choice. Blackberries, 14@15 cts. Pitted cherries, 28@30 cts; unpitted, 8@10 cts

EGGS.—The change in the weather has, as might be expected, produced a firmer feeling, and we continue to quote at 28@30 cts. However, holders generally are anxious to realize, being apprehensive of lower prices when the weather turns warmer.

FLOUR.—We have to report a quiet market, the demand being mainly local, while prices have undergone no change whatever. We continue to quote at $7,25@7,50 for fair to good spring wheat; and $7,50@7,85 for choice do; $7,50@7,75 for fair to good red winter wheat and $7,90@8 for choice. Rye Flour $5,50. It was thought, a few days ago, that flour would go still higher, but the market recently has not been so strong, though no decline is soon anticipated.

FISH.—Mackerel—No. 1 Shore, $16; No. 2 Bay, $16; No. 2 Shore, $14,50; No. 2 Bay, $13; No. 3 Lge, $9. In half barrels, quarters and kitts the usual difference of 32 cts ₱ package. Lake trout White fish, $6,25. Lake Herring $5,25 in hf bbls. Cod Fish—Georgia Bank, 6¼@7; Grand Bank, 6@6½.

FEATHERS.—Sales of No. 1 at 72@73 cts to the trade; usual advance over these quotations for small lots. Mixed stock 40@60 cts, as to quality.

GRAIN.—With the exception of Wheat, the demand for all kinds of grain is limited, and prices, already low, still tending downwards. The receipts of wheat continue light, and the local demand; prices are steady at $1,60@1,63 for fair to choice red and five cents ₱ bushel more for white wheat. Rye is rather scarce; sales of small lots at 98@99 ₱ bushel. Corn is very flat, with liberal receipts. Sales of mixed car at 57@58 and yellow at 58@60. Shelled is dull at 58@60 for high mixed and 61@63 for prime yellow free on track or at the elevator. Oats, contrary to the expectations of a numerous class, are drooping in prices at a period when most dealers expected an advance. We quote prime white Oats at 48@49 and mixed at 46@47. The season for Barley is about over, or rather brewers have an ample supply on hand, and are indifferent about adding to their stock; we quote nominally at 75@80 for spring and 80@85 for fall.

GROCERIES.—Coffee.—The market is without tone, but holders of Rio are firm in their views, and the importers on the seaboard are unwilling to sell without obtaining full prices. The accumulation of stock, all told in first hands in the United States, amounts to 170,000 bags, which is an increase of but 70,000 bags in the last thirty days. This increase is considered quite small in view of the fact that no cargo sales have been reported in the last three months. During the same time in former years when the crops were prosperous twice the amount would have accumulated. This state of affairs again verifies the short crop in Brazil; and when a brisk spring trade commences jobbers will be forced to pay high prices for desirable goods. Java is well up for choice grade old Government. Sugar.—The market for raws has been quiet for a few days, and the opinion prevails that prices will soften as the season advances, though no very material decline is anticipated, the market having declined a full ¾@¾ ₱ lb from the highest point reached this winter. Our jobbers have a large supply of New Orleans stock, quite all of which was bought early and at prices which enables them to sell below the present cost of Cubas or Porto Rico. Refined sugars are relatively low, and it is the general opinion that now is a safe time to buy for three months' supply. At this time last year they touched bottom and then advanced ⅝@1c in a short time. Rice—Carolina scarce and prices hardening. Rangoon and Patna firmer. Molasses.—New Orleans molasses can't be talked up too much, as the stocks are too light to admit of an appreciation in values below 75c ₱ gallon. The ruling figures are now below that price, but it is said that they will not stand long. Syrups firm and advancing.

COFFEE.—Rio.—Holcombe, 22; Prime, 21; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, J. S. Dilworth & Co.'s pure, 28. Lower grades, 27@27½.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9½. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13@13¼; do A., 12¾; do B., 12⅜; do Ex. C., 12; do C., 11¾; do C. Yellow, 11⅜; do do C., 11⅛. Chesapeake Ex. C., 11¾.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Hanover & Elder's, 65@68; other grades, from 40@60.

RICE.—California—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¾@9.

SPICES.—Cabin Pepper, 22; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 29; Nutmegs, $1,30.

HAY.—Notwithstanding the length and severity of the winter, owing to continued liberal receipts by river and rail, is dull and tending downwards. We quote prime to bright timothy at $22@23 ₱ ton and ordinary at $20@21; common, $18@19.

HOMINY.—Sales at $4,50 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $4,75@5,00 on jobbing to city.

OILS.—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil, 85@87 cts; No. 2, 63@65 cts. Linseed, 90@92 cts.

ONIONS.—We can report a fair jobbing trade at $2,50@3,00 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY.—Dressed Chickens, 14@16 cts; dressed Turkeys, 18@20 cts.

POTATOES.—Quiet and unchanged; sales at 75@80 cts ₱ bushel for small lots.

PEARLASHES.—Sales at 5¼@5½ cts ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon shoulders, 7 cts; sugar cured do, 8½ cts; ribbed sides, 8 cts; short rib, 8½ cts; clear, 9 cts; sugar cured hams, 12 cts. Mess Pork, $14,50. Ham sausage, 10½ cts. Dried beef, 16½ cts. Lard: interiors, 10 cts.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4½ cts ₱ lb.

SEEDS.—Clover Seed continues dull, and with continued liberal receipts and no improvement in the demand, stocks are growing larger and prices weaker; small sales at $6,25@6,50. Timothy Seed still quoted at $3,75@4. Flaxseed in steady demand at $1,80@1,85.

TALLOW.—Rough, 8½@9 cts ₱ lb.

WOODEN WARE.—No. 1 tubs, 3 hoops, $11,50; No. 2 tubs, 2 hoops, $10,50; No. 3 tubs, 2 hoops, $8,50; 3 hoop buckets, $2,75; 2 hoop do, $2,50.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, March 4, 1873. }

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

E. Varner, Chicago	1 car
E. T. Vanvoorhis, Chicago	6 cars
Holmes & Hunter, Chicago	2 cars
Keefer & Bever, Chicago	2 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	2 cars
S. Lowenstein, Chicago	1 car
Chas. Haas, Chicago	1 car
Hazlewood & R., Chicago	1 car
L. B. Dood, Chicago	1 car
S. Kuhn, Chicago	1 car
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	6 cars
J. Shamberg, Chicago	2 cars
Rothchilds & Z., Chicago	1 car
W. Moonshine, Chicago	1 car
S. Rosenstelne, Chicago	2 cars
Jacobs & Bro., Dayton	1 car
T. G. Dalzell, Columbiana	1 car
Jas. Hunter, Salem	1 car
T. F. Laiblin, Canton	1 car
Holmes, L. & Co., Columbia	1 car
J. W. Unger, Canton	1 car
G. W. Hershey, Orrville	2 cars
T. R. Head, Londonville	1 car
J. Neely, Newark	1 car
Root & Moore, Newark	2 cars
W. J. Majors, Bellaire	1 car
S. H. Kirkpatrick, Mansfield	2 cars
Graham & Bro., Mansfield	1 car
Alsdorf & Bro., Mansfield	1 car
Total	47 cars

SHEEP.

J. Cobbs, Damascus ..... 1 car
J. Keefer, New Castle ..... 1 car
P. M. Snyder, Orrville ..... 1 car

HORSES.

R. H. Patterson, New Castle ..... 1 car

CATTLE.

As will be seen by the above there were 47 cars of cattle reported by the railroad agent; however, included in these were seven cars of stockers, which were not put on the market at all, and then there are six cars reported in the above list that had not arrive up to noon to-day, having been delayed by an accident at or near Fort Wayne; after making these deductions we have but 34 cars out of the 47 cars actually on sale. Then there are to be added two cars brought over from the East Liberty Yards, and about 1 loads driven in from the country, which would swell the number of market cattle to 40 cars or calculating 18 to the car, 720 head.

Trade opened slow, and dragged along for an hour or so, until it was discovered that the supply would not be more than sufficient to meet the demand, and the butchers, generally then pitched in and bought pretty freely from that until the close and at noon there were but very few in the pens unsold. Nearly all the drovers reported trade as being considerably quicker than last Monday, and in some instances better prices realized especially for the better grades, though, from all that we could learn there was no general advance. From to extra butchers cattle sold at from 7 to 7¼, and medium to good at 6@6½—there were but few sold at the first named quotations because the supply of this kind was light. Of stockers, the supply was rather small though pretty well up to the demand, the number of country buyers being comparatively small, owing no doubt to the inclemement weather. Sales of this particular kind were reported at 4@5 cts, according to quality and condition.

Loud complaints are being made by some of the regular drovers, against the railroad company for an alleged discrimination against this place in freights. It is claimed that cattle are shipped from Chicago to New York for two or three dollars ₱ car less than is charged from Chicago to Allegheny, notwithstanding, it is but little over half the distance. The consequence is that cattle are fully as cheap in New York as they are here, and butchers there are thus enabled to sell meat cheaper if anything than is charged by the butchers here. Furthermore, it is alleged that in shipping from Chicago to this place, but 15,000 lbs are allowed to each car, anything over this limit is charged at the rate of 45 cts ₱ cwt. In shipping to New York, it is alleged, that this rule is not enforced; the New York shipper is allowed to put in all the load weight he can get, no matter if it reaches 25,000 lbs. Then, again, it is claimed that special contracts are made with some of these heavy eastern shippers much below the open card rate, in consequence of which they are enabled to pay more for cattle at Chicago than other shippers and sell for less in New York. Furthermore, it is alleged that nearly all the eastern drovers have free ₱, while our drovers have to pay full fare; our drovers do not ask to be dead-headed, but they do claim that they are as much entitled to ride free as the eastern drovers; they ship largely every week throughout the year, and pay full rates therefor, whereas the former can have their cattle carried nearly double the distance for about the same, if not less, money, and be furnished with free passes into the bargain.

Orr & Williams to Greenwald & Kahn, 18 head fair Indiana steers, averaging 1,100 ₱, at 5,70.

Shettemantle & Flinner report 20 head Butler Co. Penna. stock at 5@6 and 8½@9 cts for prime to choice.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 17 head of good to prime butcher stock at 6½@7¼.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 18 head of mixed butcher cattle at 5¾@6¾.

P Hartman reports one car load of butcher stock, from Chicago, at 5@6 cts.

Rothchilds & Zeigler sold one load of extra Southern Ohio steers, averaging 1,532 ₱, to W Peters, at 7 cts; two loads of mixed Ohio stock at 6@7 cts.

Jacob Shamberg sold one load of mixed stock at 5¼@6 cts; two cars wrecked on the railroad near Fort Wayne, Ind.

Jacob Lobnan reports 20 head mixed stock at 4@6 cts.

M Kraus reports one load, from Chicago, and one load from Ohio at 5½@6¾.

Keefer & Beyer, two loads of fair to medium butcher cattle, from Chicago, at 5¾@6¼.

Jas Shaw sold 17 head of mixed Lawrence Co. stock at 3¼@4 cts.

Jacob Emmell sold 10 head of good 1,300 ₱ Butler Co. steers at an average of 6 cts all around.

Sol Troutman reports 14 head of fair to prime butcher cattle, from Champagne Co., Ohio, at 5½@7 cts.

M Varner reports 14 head of Washington Co. stock at 4@6¼, and 18, from Chicago, at 5½@7 cts.

Jacob Needy sold three loads on commission, and one load of his own, at 5½@6¾.

Carr & McAllister sold 18 head of nice Licking Co., Ohio steers, from Isaac Vanatta, at 5¾@6½; also, for T. R. Head, of Knox Co., Ohio, 18 fat and smooth, but small steers, avering about 1,150 ₱, at 5¾@6¾.

Davis & Carter, of Green Co., Penna., report 11 head of mixed stock at 4@6¼.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 15 head of mixed Indiana stock at 4½@6½.

C Solomon sold 12 head common Jefferson Co., Ohio stock at 4¾@5¼.

S Marks & Bro., 126 from Chicago; sold stockers at 4¾@5; fat cattle at 6¼@7 cts.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 8 head for D G Dalzell at 6 cts; 15 for Majors at 4,20@6,25; 15 for Patrige at 4¾@6¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was larger than last week and with if anything a diminished demand, trade was slow at the opening, dragged all the way through and closed with about one hundred left over unsold. Butchers generally do not want many sheep at the prices, and the consequence is that 500 or 600 will supply the market now, whereas it required from 1,500 to 2,000 last summer and fall. Prices were about the same as last week; 8@8¼ for prime to extra and 8¾@9 for fancy—there was one drove sold at the last named quotation, but as might be expected, it was a very fine lot of sheep. Medium to good may be quoted at 7@7½ and common at 6@6¾.

Jacob Keifer reports 102 from Lawrence Co. sold 21 tops averaging 102 ₱ at 8 cts; 80 left over; Shettemantle & Flinner report 31 head of good open wool Sheep averaging 95 ₱ at 7¼.

Henry Nagle sold 17 head of prime Butler Co. Leathers averaging 112 ₱ at 8 cts.

60 7¼ cwt 113¼c; 101 do 7 cwt 113¼c; 22 do 6¾ cwt 103¼c; 87 do 8 cwt 113@13c; 12 do 9 cwt 13@13½c; 70 do 7¼ cwt 111¼c; 86 do 6¾ cwt 103¼@111¼c; 97 do 7½ cwt 114@13c; 26 do 8 cwt 104½c and 108 Cherokee and Missouri cattle 6¾ cwt 103½@113½c. Sheep: receipts for to-day 2,600, making 18,015 for the week, against 15,564 during last week; the quality is good and prices are higher; ranging from 6¾ to 9¾c; and 2 cars extra wethers, fine wool, were reported at 10c; the sales include 2 cars Ohio sheep, 110 lbs average, 9¾c; 2 cars do, 125 lbs, 9c; 2 cars do, 93½ lbs, 9¾c; 1 car do, coarse wool, 102 lbs, 9¾c; 1 car Kentucky, 118 lbs, 9¾c; 1 car State, 89 lbs, 8¾c; one car do, 97 lbs, 9¼c; and 2 cars do, 83 lbs, 8½c. Hogs: receipts for to-day 10,240, making 26,377 for the week, against 27,850 last week; no live hogs offered, but quoted firm at 5@5¾.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Beeves dull this week; market favors buyers; sales of 2,200 head at 7¼@7¾c for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; 5¾@6¼c for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; 5¾@6¼c for fair Pennsylvania and western steers; 5¾@6¼c for fair to good; 4@5c per pound for common. Sheep unchanged; sales of 12,000 at 7¼@9c per pound. Hogs dull; sales of 3,243 head at 5¾@7,75.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat dull at $1,21¼@1,24¾ cash; $1,26¾@1,26⅝ seller April. Corn easier at 37½@38½c cash; 39¾c seller April; 42¾@42⅞c seller May. Oats quiet and steady at 31¼@31¾c cash; sales at31¾c for seller April; 34½@34¾c seller May. Rye quiet; sales fresh at 73½c. Barley dull; sales regular at 57c; nominally 57@58c for seller April. Whisky steady at 85@85½c. Timothy seed dull at $2,45@3,00@3,10 for common to choice. Pork heavy and lower at $11,90 cash; seller March $12,00; seller April $12,12½@12,15; seller May $12,02½ seller June. Lard opened strong and closed easier at 8.70 cash; $8,85 seller April; $9,05 seller June sellers. Meats quiet; sales 100,000; dry salted steady; shoulders 4½ @ 4⅝c; rib sides 5¼@5½c; short ribs 5¾@5⅞c; sales of clear 6¾@6¾c; boxed steady; shoulders 4¾c; rib sides 6c; short ribs 6¼c; short clear 6¾c. Dressed hogs quiet at 5@5,10.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The market for sale of worsted and woolen shawls has been quite lively for the past four days, and large sales have been effected for future delivery at value. In worsted braids and carpets the demand is more animated, and prices favor seller; Star braids now bring 90c for alpaca skirt and 75c for sewing, and no concessions from these prices are marking up: Star No 65 per gross $2,85; do No 69 do $3,00; do No 73 do $3,15; do No 77 do $3,30; do No 81 do $3,45; do no 65 B $2,25; do No 29 $1,15. The Bromleys have advanced prices on their Ingrain carpetings 5c per yard, and twilled Venetian 10 @15c per yard. Cotton goods steady and firm with fair inquiry. Paper cambries of all leading makes are advanced half a cent per yard.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 4.—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 93; do of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 88¾.

LONDON, March 4.—Tallow 47s. Sugar, spot, 34@35s; afloat 59s. Turpentine 36@37s.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—5-20s, 95¾.

PARIS, March 4.—Rentes 56f 42c.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Cotton steady; middling upland 11d; middling Orleans 11¼@11⅝d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 5,000. Red winter wheat, amber, 9@10s. Flour 25@27s. Corn 28s. Cheese 70s; Cumberland middles 31s 6d; short rib middles 32s. Turpentine 56@57c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Cotton: an advance is asked but none established; middlings 21¾@22c. Flour dull and prices drooping; family $7,40@7,65. Wheat dull and prices declined; red $1,62@1,65. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 45@46c. Rye steady with a moderate demand at 90@92c. Oats: demand fair; market firm at 40@45c. Barley steady at 70@80c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Provisions nothing doing; $12,50 asked. Cut meats dull and depressed at 4¾@6¼@6¾c. Bacon dull but not lower at 5¾@7@7¼c. Lard dull but not lower at 8¾@9¼c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1,28; No 2 Milwaukee $1,24¾. Oats heavy; receipts depress the market; No. 2 31¾c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 39c. Rye dull and a shade lower; No 1 72c. Barley dull but unchanged. Pork nominal at $12.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Flour firm; superfine $5,30@5,75; extra family $7,25@7,75. Wheat firm; red western $1,60@1,62; amber 1,64 @1,65. Rye 88c. Corn dull; yellow western 65@65¼c. Oats white 35c; mixed 33c. Barley steady; Canada $1,12; western 74@76c. Petroleum: crude 16c; refined 22c. Whisky unchanged; 91½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady; No 2 red winter $1,59; No 2 red winter $1,50. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 52c. Oats quiet at 42c. Petroleum: refined 21@21¼c in car lots; 22¾@23c in small lots; crude nominal and nothing doing.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat a shade better; No 2 white Michigan at $1,62¾. Wheat dull at $1. Corn a shade better and quiet; Ohio mixed 46¾@47½c; yellow 46¾c; Michigan 46¾c. Oats dull but unchanged; Michigan 40c. Clover seed $5,40 for Michigan. Dressed hogs $5,35@5,35¾.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 4.—Wheat steady; moderate demand; extra $1,62; No. 1 white $1,57; amber $1,50@1,51. Corn steady; moderate demand; 48¾@49c. Oats dull, and prices have declined: State 39c; white 40c. Clover seed dull: $5,50.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Tobacco very firm; sales blue lugs 6¾@7¾c; low to medium leaf 7¾@10c; good to fine 11@18c. Bagging quiet and firm; 16¾@17¾c. Cotton firmer; upward tendency; middling 22c.

Cotton Markets.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—Cotton: full price asked, but no demand; low middling 21c.

STEAM PUMPS.

JOHN M. COOPER,

No. 88½ Penn Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in Allegheny, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of the Jordan Museum, 367 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This last essay alone will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,

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All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

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☞DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, holes in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

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☞JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.—These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions from whatever cause. To MARRIED LADIES they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on regularity, and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervousness and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—It is the fate of every valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively COUNTERFEITED. The genuine have the name of "Job Moses" on each package. All others are worthless. Druggist Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortland street, New York, will insure a bottle of the genuine, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, SECURELY SEALED from any knowledge of its contents. ja14:y7-eow-W

☞PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair House, for the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has Diplomas in the office and is a physician of twenty years standing in this city.

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Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted.

☞ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored, Nervous debility cured. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. de22:h41

☞MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!—"How shall we escape the Million?" Who may marry, who not. Why? Impediments, causes and cures. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read. 100 pages. Send 25 cents. Address VELOPE; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.

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RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with three feet four inches in the channel. The weather has again turned very cold, and the indications for an early resumption of navigation on this end of the Ohio river were not very encouraging last night.

There has not been a single arrival from below since the date of last report. The Julia No. 2 from Zanesville, due on Sunday night, had not arrived up to 3 P. M. yesterday and it was thought that she did not get out from Zanesville, however, she might have been delayed by low water.

Mhe Monongahela river boats arrived and departed as usual, with fair trips each way.

The West Virginia, Capt. Retts Donaldson, is the regular independent Monongahela river packet to-day, leaving promptly at 3 P. M.

The Arlington for Cincinnati, Messenger for Nashville, and Wild Duck for St. Louis will depart as soon as there is sufficint water to let them out.

The Sallie, sunk at Swan Lake, Arkansas river, on saturday, was insured in the following Pittsburgh offices: Pittsburgh, $3,000; Eureka, $3,000; Allegheny, $3,000; Boatman's, $5,000.—Total, $12,000. The Sallie was built here some three or four years ago by Capt. J. T. Stockdale for the mountain trade, and was considered at that time one of the best boats ever constructed for that trade. She was a big carrier on a low stage of water, and while owned by Capt. Stockdale was commanded by Capt. Thomas Calhoun, now of the Glencoe.

The Exchange, Captain Ed. Evans, is announced for St. Louis forthwith. She is a low water boat and can take out considerable freight on the present stage of water.

The Carrie Brooks, from Marietta, is due tonight, and will return as usual to-morrow at noon.

Thomas Kinsey is one of the pilots on the Esperango, en route for this port.

The Mary Savage, Collier and Ironsides, with cargoes of iron ore, are en route for this port.

The E. H. Dudley from New Orleans with a cargo consisting mainly of sugar and molasses, is due here to-morrow. Unless there is a rise she will have to lighten when she gets above Wheeling.

The Esperanza left Cincinnati for this port on Saturday.

—The Committee on Commerce in both Houses have now agreed to report an appropriation of $300,000 to prosecute the work on the Louisville and Portland Canal.

—Col. Merrill has reported to the Chief Engineer that it will cost $56,000 to complete the dam at the mouth of the Cumberland river, and that the work can be finished in a single season.

INSURANCE.

Western Insurance Company

HOME NEWS

Newspaper Printer Wanted.—A good jobbing newspaper compositor can obtain constant work by making immediate application at the GAZETTE Composing Room.

Oil Suits.—The first of the oil suits, McClean vs. Lockhart & Frew was called up in District Court yesterday morning, but owing to the sickness of one of the counsel Mr. Robert Woods, the case was not proceeded with. A jury was sworn and the Court adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Letters Held for Postage, March 4.—Jo. S Allen, Jr., Industry, Pa., 1er; Michael Atkinson, Edward's Ferr, Ind., 2er; Miss Jennie Bingham, Derry Station, Pa., 2e; Mrs George Fleming, St. Louis, Mo., 2e; James Giles, Riddock's Field, Pa., 1er; Brown Hodgson, Ashbridge, D. C., 2er; Miss R. M. Harrison, Monroe, Md., 2er; Miss Ellen Sweeney, Braddock's Field, Pa., 1e.

Another Gone.—John W. Fitterk, Esq., of the *Leader*, was united in matrimony last evening to Miss Aiken, the accomplished lady of East Liberty. The ceremony was an unostentatious affair, as display is foreign to the taste and proclivities of the prominent publisher who figured as the groom. We wish him, and his worthy young bride, much happiness, and ask who of among the gallant bachelors of the city goes will pass from self independence into married life?

Free Lecture—Y. M. C. A.

This (Tuesday) evening, the Hon. T. J. Bigham will lecture at the rooms of Christian Association. Subject.—"Constitutional Reform in Pennsylvania—Historically Considered." The announcement of a lecture on any subject by Mr. Bigham is sufficient to fill the house; but a lecture is announced at the present time will be peculiarly interesting to our citizens, and we promise an entertaining and instructive lecture.

The Lecture To-night.

Wendell Phillips is the attraction at Library Hall to-night, and if we mistake not, he will be found to call together an audience which will fully test the capacity of that spacious edifice. As a precautionary measure we would advise our readers who desire to spend an hour in the enjoyment of rare eloquence united to the best literary culture, to make a special point to be on hand at seven o'clock, the hour at which the doors of the hall will be thrown open.

County Officers Returns.

The following are the monthly returns made in accordance with the Fee Bill to Controller Turner:

Sothonotary Ross	$1,663 68
Coroner West	195 05
Clerk of Orphan's Court	255 50
Register Gray	408 44
Sheriff Fleming	3,380 20
Total	$5,882 90

The Recorder and Clerk of Courts will make their returns to-day.

Value of Improvements.

We dropped into the new dry goods store of Buhthunot, Shannon & Co., 239 and 241 Liberty street, a day or two ago, and meeting the chief salesman, as we suppose, we inquired if Liberty street was well suited for the dry goods business as their old quarters on Wood. His response was, "We have sold double the quantity of goods in February of this year that we sold in February of last year, although we spent several weeks in moving." So much for improvements which give sufficient accommodations for displaying goods to advantage, and afford facilities for handling them with despatch, when they are at reasonable prices.

The Allegheny Club.

Last night the Committee on Organization of the proposed new Allegheny City Republican Club held a meeting at *City Hall*. Mr. Hugh O'Neill was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Robert Howorth Secretary. The business which had been assigned them was discussed at length in an informal way, after which there had been a free interchange of opinion, a sub-committee was appointed to draft the Constitution and embody the sentiments of the General Committee. The gentlemen named were Messrs. Schoyer, Riddle, Warner, Potter and Moul. They will report at the next meeting of the General Committee Wednesday evening, when the whole matter will be arranged for the final report to the meeting on Thursday evening.

A Favorite Old Hardware House.

There will be found among our many new advertisements the card of Whitmore, Wolf, Lane & Co., an old Hardware and Cutlery House, long established at No. 50 Wood street, where everything will be found kept in a first class store of the kind. The firm is an old and very substantial one, with extensive trade and enjoys the confidence, to a degree, of its customers, scattered through all the country for a hundred miles and more in all directions. This is as well to the honor and probity of the firm as merchants, as in the very favorable terms, compared with eastern or western houses, at which goods can be obtained from them. Neighboring merchants will find it better in most cases to purchase from Whitmore, Wolf, Lane & Co. than to go east.

Mysterious Cutting Affray.

Last night between nine and ten o'clock, Lieutenant Hazen, in charge at the Central Station House, in the absence of Captain Cupples, received a dispatch from the Twelfth ward, per fire alarm telegraph, stating that a man had been found on the street severely cut in the neck. Officer Moorhead was detailed to inquire into the matter, proceeded to the Station House referred to, where he found the man, who gave his name as John Fitzpatrick. The latter would tell but little, only that he had been cut in a saloon, but declined to make an information against any one. Dr. Green was called in, and found the very severe cut one and one half inches in length, and of a considerable depth, in the back of the man's neck, and two slight cuts under the ear. His injuries were dressed, and a carriage procured, in which he was conveyed to his home in the Eleventh ward.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending March 2, 1872. By order of the Board of Health.

Abscess of liver, 1; accident, 1; apoplexy, 1; asthenia, 1; cholera infantum, 1; consumption, 7; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; congestion of the brain, 2; debility, 1; disease of the brain, 1; disease of the heart, 1; disease of the ear, 1; disease of the stomach, 1; dropsy of the brain, 2; dropsy of the head, 1; inflammation of lungs, 1; inanition, 2; old age, 1; parturition, 1; smallpox, 2; syphilis, 1; thrush infantile, 1; still this, 3.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 12; from one to 2, 2; from 2 to 5, 2; from 5 to 10, 3; from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 4; from 30 to 40, from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 4; from 60 to 70, 3; from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 2; from 90 to 100, 3; males, 22; females, 19; white, 39; colored, 2; total 41.

THE MINERAL POINT HORROR.

The Victim a Mrs. Ambrose. Said to be From Allegheny.—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.—Some Light on the Mystery.

Justice Irwin arrived in the city yesterday noon, from Johnstown, whither he went for the purpose of making investigations in connection with the awful horrible murder in Cambria county, into the horrible mystery which is at present agitating the people of Johnstown and vicinity. The chief informs us that Mr. T. Harris, Chief of Police of Johnstown, arrived in Altoona on Saturday night between eleven and twelve o'clock, arrested a man by the name of Michael Moore, in a boarding house at No. 3 Main, near Lily Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, as the supposed murderer of the woman who was found buried in a brush heap at Mineral Point on Saturday. The man lived out a mile from the scene of the horror, and tracks were found leading thence to his house. Soon after the arrest it is said, a number of persons visited the house, but were refused admission owing to that Moore was sick. Shortly after, however, it appears, he was well enough to start on a flight, and a change of some fourteen miles. It is said moreover, that Moore shaved his whiskers off on Sunday, which is considered a suspicious circumstance, as he had been in the habit of wearing a full beard, and that his stepson has suddenly disappeared. The description of Moore is an Irishman, five feet eight inches in height, weighing 160 pounds, has resided in that vicinity some fifteen years, and is considered a hard character, having been frequently before the courts. It is suggested the evidence showed Mrs. Ambrose, who had for some time been living with the murderer, and, it is said, formerly resided in Allegheny. The prisoner was confined in the Johnstown lock-up to await a hearing.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Horrible Accident in a Steel Mill—Death Between the Rollers—Another Victim to Rum—Coroner's Inquest.

At the steel works of Anderson, Wood & Co., Ross street, a terrible accident occurred yesterday morning between six and seven o'clock, which resulted in the instant death of an employe of the establishment, named John Jenkins. The victim of the accident was a young man, only twenty years of age. It is said that he is somewhat dissipated in his habits, and that Sabbath afternoon an evening he was seen to under the influence of liquor. Efforts were made to keep him at home on Sunday night, but all to no avail, and later he was seen on Ross street in a state of intoxication. The next time he was seen was this morning, when he entered the mill, still very much intoxicated. As he usually worked the "night turn," and his business of calling him there at that time, some of the workmen endeavored to persuade him to go home, resorting to walk toward one of the furnaces, he fell down several times while crossing the mill. Having reached the furnace he fell backward, was caught between the pinions of a pair of rollers, and was instantly drawn through. The head of the unfortunate man was caught between two sharp projections of the rollers, the scalp was almost torn off, and the skull terribly fractured. The body in passing between the rollers was very much lacerated, the limbs being terribly crushed. Death was of course, instantaneous. The spectators of the accident extracted the body as soon as possible from its horrible position, and conveyed it to the residence of the father of the unfortunate man, on Fourth avenue and Ross street.

Later in the day an inquest was held by Coroner West, the jury finding that deceased came to his death by being smashed between rolls while he was in a state of intoxication. The deceased had been employed in the steel works for several years. Messrs. Anderson and Woods propose to bear the funeral expenses.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Another Version of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Company's Difficulties.—The Answer of Messrs. Lockhart & Frew.—They Claim that the Company Owes Them $635,290.—The Points of their Answer.

Gradually the affairs of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association are being brought to light, and the public will now soon have heard all the parties interested, from which a conclusion can be made. Yesterday we published a pretty full history of the Company, so far as the statements of two of the parties went, and to-day we present the gist of the answer made by Messrs. Lockhart & Frew, to the complaint of Mr. Lewis. The answer embraces eighteen counts in all but some of them have already been anticipated by what has already been published. In answer to the first allegation in the Lewis bill, Messrs. Lockhart & Frew claim that they entered the company not as individuals, but as the firm of Lockhart & Frew. They admit that the capital stock of the company was originally fixed at one million dollars, but that amount was never subscribed. The third paragraph and the fourth, are admitted to be true, except that Joseph Fleming and not James Fleming, was a member of the Executive Committee and that all the acts of this committee were subject to the approval of the company. The allegations in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th paragraphs, relating to the terms of the co-partnership, are admitted as true. In reference to the ninth paragraph, Messrs. Lockhart & Frew say: "It is true that the whole amount of the capital stock of said Company specified in said article of Co-partnership, viz: one million of dollars, was never subscribed, but there was subscribed by the different parties in the 9th paragraph of said Bill named, the sums respectively therein named. But these defendants deny that said sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars constituted the entire capital stock of said Company, on the contrary they aver that the same was increased by subscriptions of several of the said parties in said paragraph mentioned until it reached the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, as will be made fully to appear."

As to the tenth paragraph, they admit the cash subscriptions and that the business was carried on for more than a few months; but they deny that any purchases were made other than were authorized by the Executive Committee. The eleventh paragraph is admitted to be true. As to the twelfth paragraph they deny that they had any knowledge of the sale of the plaintiff purchasing 20,000 bbls. of refined oil, deliverable in Philadelphia, and which could have been sold in October or November, 1870, for a profit of $6,000; they further deny that he requested or tried to induce them to sell the said oil oil through the Executive Committee, and they deny that they refused to allow him to sell until the price had depreciated so that he lost $26,000.

The allegations in the 13th paragraph are denied. The defendants further say the contracts of plaintiffs were purchased by the company and the oil delivered under them paid for, which oil was sold and the money put in the company's treasury.

The allegations in the 14th paragraph are denied in to-to,—as to the alleged efforts of the plaintiff to get hold of proportionate share of the oil and the refusal of the Company to give it to him because if it were thrown on the market there would be a break.

In reference to paragraph 15th, it is admitted there was a "pool" in 1870, and that 200,000 barrels crude oil were sold from it, but allege it was for the benefit of the Company, and not for any individual member thereof.

In closing their answer Messrs Lockhart and Frew say:

15. As to whether said plaintiff made a demand for settlement at his account with said Company, these defendants have now no recollection, but even if such demand had been made, they aver that it was impossible for them, or for the Company, to have arrived at any fair settlement of the partnership accounts, because of disputes between the partners themselves as to their several interests, and because of divers and sundry other matters of contention among them which wholly prevented any adjustment of accounts between the said Company and the plaintiff, and between the members of said Company; and these defendants aver that *that they are willing and anxious that the accounts of the several partners shall be speedily adjusted and their rights in the premises settled and determined.*

16. These defendants deny that they ever received any moneys, as in the 17th paragraph of said Bill alleged, other than for the use and benefit of said Company.

17. These defendants deny that they have refused to come to any account with said plaintiff concerning the business of said Company, and of and concerning the several sums of money and property of the said Company, received or taken by them, and aver that they are willing and anxious to come to an account with the plaintiff and have a full settlement of all matters and things in controversy, and are willing to pay over to him any balance that may be found in his favor.

18. And these defendants, in their own behalf, aver that the said "Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company" *are now justly indebted to the firm of Lockhart & Frew, whereof they are members in the sum of six hundred and thirty-five thousand, two hundred and ninety,* 85-100 *dollars* ($635,290.83), arising out of the transactions of said "Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company" with said firm, as a member of said Company, which amount said Company has wholly neglected to adjust or pay over to said firm.

And they aver that in settling the account of plaintiff in this Bill, the account also of said firm of Lockhart & Frew with said Company is in equity entitled to be settled and adjusted, and the money due to said firm ascertained and decreed to be paid it by said Company."

HOME MISSIONARY WORK.

Ladies' Home Missionary Society—Their Anniversary Meeting Sunday Night—The Work Accomplished During the Year.

Owing to the press of other matter and inconveniences attending the change of dress, our report of the Ladies' Missionary Society, with other local news, was crowded out of our yesterday's issue; but that our readers may learn something of the workings of this noble organization, we herewith append an abstract of the proceedings of the gathering—the seventh anniversary of the Society—which was held in the Smithfield M. E. Church, Rev. A. B. Leonard pastor.

The meeting was presided over by S. M. Kier, Esq. After an opening anthem by the choir, —Wake the Song of Jubilee"—the congregation united in singing the seventh hymn of the Methodist collection, or what is commonly known as the 100th Psalm, beginning:

"From all that dwell below the skies."

Prayer was offered by the Rev. A. A. Pierce, Pastor of Christ Church, and the Coronation hymn,

"All hail the power of Jesus name," was sung.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

of the Society.—Miss Mary S. McKee—was read by Thomas Bakewell, Esq. The report congratulated the Society upon its increased prosperity and usefulness, under the motto of "Love for God and humanity." The report said that the Missions at Oakland and Bloomfield would be, at the end of this Conference year, self-sustaining; and these being the principal posts at present, hereafter the Society will be enabled to work other fields.

The statistics of the Society will be found in the report of the Missionary, an abstract of which will be found below:

The choir now sang another beautiful anthem entitled the "The Vale of Rest."

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Rakewell also read the report of the Treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Shea, of which the following is an abstract:

Receipts during the past year	$4,097.30
Expenditures	3,893.51
Balance in Treasury	203.79

MISSIONARY'S REPORT.

The Missionary of the Society, the Rev. J. C. High, submitted his report, showing the work under his direction to be in an exceedingly healthy state. There were reported, under charge of the Society, five chapels, in which regular services are being held on every Sabbath. The stations are as follows: Oakland Chapel, Sixteenth ward; fifty-nine members. St. Paul's Chapel, Sixteenth ward; forty-eight members. Thirty-third street Chapel; at this point no society has as yet been organized, but it is hoped soon to have an organization. Under the direction of the society there are five Sunday Schools, viz: Bradley Chapel, West Pittsburgh, with 160 scholars; St. Paul's, Bloomfield, 138 scholars; Thirty-third street school, 280 scholars; Oakland school, Fourteenth ward, 180 scholars. Total number of officers and teachers, 97; total number of scholars, 997; average attendance, 838; total number of conversions, 25; conversions among the children, 13.

The anthem,

"And it shall come to pass in the last days," was sung, after which the Rev. J. C. Pershing, D. D., in a brief address, presented the claims of the society for the coming year. The Doctor stated that the ladies of the society had only asked for $5,000; he thought it would have been a higher compliment to the Church in view of the importance of the work in which they were engaged, and the vastness of the work to be accomplished, to ask for $10,000. The amount asked, in comparison with the issue involved, was very small, and should be forthcoming.

The appeal was followed by the collection, at which a goodly sum was realized for the benefit of the Society.

The exercises were closed with a happily conceived and impressive address by the Rev. W. A. Davidson, D.D., who had been selected to deliver the anniversary discourse.

There was a very large audience in attendance, and, although the programme was extended, the interest in the proceedings was maintained throughout, evidencing that the Society in its work has the sympathy and encouragement of many friends.

Transforming the Complexion.

The transformations produced by HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM are quite as astonishing as any scene on the stage of a theatre. That famous beautifier transmutes a sallow, pecky looking complexion, into one in which the lily and the rose vie for admiration, and imparts to a dry, harsh skin, the softness of perfect loveliness. Tan and freckles, which country air and sunlight are pretty sure to produce, in spite of parasols and sunbonnets, are completely obliterated by it; while it has a perfectly magical effect in banishing undue redness, blotches and pimples from the skin. When the lady who has used it to remedy her complexional defects looks in the mirror, she is equally astonished and gratified at the improvement in her appearance. Every blemish has disappeared; her neck, arms and bosom now rival in whiteness the snowy collar which encircles her throat, her cheek mantles with a peach-like bloom, and she is ready to invoke a blessing on the inventor of the article which has wrought such a delightful transformation.

FIRE AT EAST LIBERTY.

Fundis' Building in Flames—The National Hotel in Peril—A Couple of Stores Gutted and a Number of Lodges Burned Out—Total Loss about $10,000.

Last evening about five o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded from box 95, in East Liberty, the occasion thereof being the discovery of flames in the upper story of what is known as Fundis's Building, a three story brick, at the corner of Frankstown and Larimer avenues. In response to the signal, the engines of the district, the Niagara and Independent, with the Lawrenceville company, made their way to the scene, arriving about twenty minutes after the striking of the alarm. The fire by this time had gained considerable headway, and the utmost confusion prevailed in that usually quiet part of the city. The church bells were ringing, almost the entire population were on the ground, and nearly every family within half a square of the burning building had "packed" and were ready to move, apparently anticipating a brevet Chicago conflagration.

The firemen went to work with a hearty, good will, and after two hours' hard labor, had the satisfaction of knowing that they had entirely subdued the devouring element. This end was not, however, accomplished until property to the value of between ten and twelve thousand dollars had been destroyed by fire and water.

The building was owned by Mr. Lewis Fundis, was valued at $8,000, and was occupied as follows: On the first floor Landelin Kasper, kept a grocery store, and Campbell, in the second story, his family resided; adjoining this, on the first floor, was the boot and shoe store of Wohlford & Reichard. The entire third floor was occupied as a lodge room by Liberty Encampment I. O. O. F., Wilkins' Lodge No. 139 K. of P., J. B. Nicholson Lodge No. 685 I. O. O. F., Fort Liberty Lodge No. 139 I. O. Red Men, and Lodge of Harugari. The hall joining this building is the new National Hotel, a two story building, owned also by Mr. Fundis, and kept by Mr. Charles Stewart. Mr. Stewart also occupied a portion of the second floor of the three story building.

The upper story of the building, occupied as stated, as a lodge room, was burned out, and the roof of the building completely destroyed. The store rooms below, with the dwelling house of Mr. Kasper and the hotel rooms on the same floor, were completely flooded with water, and although the principal portion of the goods and furniture were removed the destruction was considerable. The hotel was also flooded with water, and very much damaged in consequence.

The loss on the buildings will amount to about $2,000, which Mr. Fundis states, is fully covered by insurance in the Germania and Germania companies. Mr. Kasper's loss will probably amount to $3,000, which is covered by insurance in the North American and Germania. The stock of Messrs. Wohlford & Reichard was valued at $8,000; upon this the loss by keeping the goods covered by insurance. The losses of the various lodges are about as follows: Nicholson I. O. O. F., $1,500, insured for $1,000 in Lycoming and German; Liberty Encampment, $500; covered by insurance; Knights of Pythias, $500; fully insured in Germania Company; Orangemen, $300; no insurance; Red Men, $300; fully insured. The charters, books and portions of regalia of the various lodges were saved.

The goods from the stores were removed across the street to a vacant lot, and Captain Joseph Cupples, who was on the ground a few minutes after the breaking out of the fire, detailed three extra policemen for to guard them during the night.

Great credit is due to the firemen for the promptness with which they responded to the summons, and the industrious manner in which they labored to subdue the flames, which had gained a fearful headway before their arrival.

The house and furniture of Mr. Samuel Crawford, on Larimer avenue, opposite the burnt building, was considerable damaged by water, and for some time fears were entertained that it too would be burned.

Our reporter is indebted, in no small degree, to the politeness and assiduous attention of Captain Cupples, with whom he visited the scene of the conflagration last night, and who rendered very valuable assistance in obtaining the facts given above.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

The March term of the Criminal Court opened yesterday morning, Judge Stowe on the bench.

After the usual preliminary business, the charge to the Grand Jury, &c., jury trials were taken up.

The first case tried in the Court was that of Louis Shaffer, charged with felonious assault and battery, on oath of Thomas Thompson. The accused was charged with attacking the prosecutor at night, knocking him down with a club, and otherwise abusing him. This case was tried at the last term, and the man convicted, but a new trial was granted. Verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of Bernard Aiken, charged with felonious assault and battery on oath of Dennis Kirby. The accused resides on Webster avenue, and is quite an old man; the prosecutor is the father of Michael Kirby, a boy. It seems that on Sabbath day, in December, 1871, a number of boys were playing about the premises of Aiken, who had been frequently annoyed with their pranks, when Bernard Aiken came out into his house, got a shot gun, and coming out again, shot young Kirby, five or six of the shots lodging in his abdomen, producing wounds from which, for a time, the boy's life was in danger. On trial.

Trial List for Tuesday.

Commonwealth vs.
Sarah Casey, Wm. Eberhardt,
Wm. Hannie, Leopold Hart,
Michael Fox, Fred. Friis,
Barbara Stein, Jacob Weber,
Mary Selforth, A. R. Hurst.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE COLLIER.

Jury trials were resumed in this court yesterday morning.

The first case taken up was that of George Smith vs. Bernard Gray. Action in ejectment for possession of a lot in the Second ward, Allegheny. The property it seems was sold by the sheriff for assessments for grading and paving a street in the locality. Smith was the purchaser, but Gray refused to give up possession, alleging that the sale and assessments were illegal as the lot did not front on the street improved. Verdict for plaintiff with six cents damages and costs. Defendant's counsel made a motion for a new trial and filed reason therefor.

Christian Geib and Andrew Siegmond vs. Andrew Spath and Frank Wiegand. Action to replevin for the value of ice owned by plaintiffs, which was stored in an ice house on property bought by defendant. The Court will charge the jury in the case this morning.

A bill in equity was made granting a charter of incorporation to the Workingmen's Beneficial Society.

Trial List for To-day.

Kerr vs. M'Cormick et. al.
Mehaffy vs. Mackwood.
McClung vs. McCombs.
O'Rourke vs. Schaum.
Hillebrecht vs. Maroney.
Yeany vs. Dillon et. al.
City of Pittsburgh vs. Hershhauser.
Miller vs. Baeder.
M'Donough et. al. vs. Feeney et. al.
Christy vs. Blume.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

Before Judge Hampton the case of F. N. Kirsch vs. Charles Kirsch was called. Action for wages. Jury out.

J. G. Stephenson vs Stenhouser & Schmidt. Action on judgment note.

Trial List for To-day.

93. Gray et al. vs. Hoevler et al.
109. City of Pittburgh vs. Grain Elevator Co.
114. Pittsburgh Truss Co. vs. Warsch.
115. Pittsburgh Truss Co. vs. Gorbach.
118. Boro of Sharpsburg vs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.
119. Clark et al. vs. Barker.
121. McGinniss vs. F. M. Turnpike Co.
125. Fuller vs. Raithel.
126. Green et al. vs. Farran.
127. Jenkins et ux vs. Corey et al.

Teacher's Institute.

On Saturday March 2nd, a Township Institute was held at school room No. 16 Robinson Township, Miss Ada Fidball, Instructor. The exercises were commenced by the teacher of the school reading a portion of scripture, after which the regular exercises of the day were then taken up the scholars all doing creditable to themselves and also to their teacher. Among the performances was an essay by Miss Jennie McCharen, subject? "Youth." Which we understand was highly appreciated by all present. A made us laugh and feel jolly over his oration, subject: "A Trip to Washington." The teacher then announced that the exercises of the school were exhausted. The President then called for remarks from teachers present and others. Mr. Landis gave a piece of suitable advice to the pupils in regard to punctuality. Mr. Hollands dwelt upon the point of order, and also advocated the reading of the scriptures by the pupils as well as the teacher in the schools. Prof. Cooke, of Oakdale Institute, was present and gave some appropriate remarks in reference to which a school should be conducted. The Institute then adjourned to meet in one hour. The refreshments furnished by the ladies of the district were then served. They were elegant and in abundance.

At the appointed time the Institute again convened. President A. Homer in the chair. The exercises were opened with an essay by Miss Ella Hill. Miss McQuetty then read a selection of unusual brilliancy, entitled "Homeward Bound," after which a debate was taken up. *Resolved*, That the parent has more influence in the formation of the character of the child than the teacher. Opened by Mr. McDonald.

There being nothing additional on the programme for the day, Institute adjourned to meet at school No. 4, Saturday, March 30.

J. W. N.

Reward Home Enterprise.

We have a large class of people in our county who think that anything to be first-class must come from the workshops of the East, and they will buy no other. But we are pleased to notice that this disposition is fast giving away before the enterprise and energy of the present day, especially those engaged in the carriage business. Messrs. Workman & Davis, of Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, have turned out work from their extensive shops which for style and beauty of finish has not been surpassed by any ever brought from the East to this city. This firm make all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Top and Buck Wagons, and their work can be relied on as good, as they only use the very best material and employ first-class workmen. The citizens of Allegheny county should patronize this establishment and encourage home manufactures. Messrs. W. & D. also attend to the repairing of vehicles of all kinds at their shops, on Arch, corner of South Diamond street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

GOING UP.—Gas bills.

A TEMPERANCE REVIVAL is agitated.

THE LINCOLN CLUB is to be chartered.

THE Oil suit will commence to-morrow.

WEDDING at Trinity church this evening at 6:15 o'clock.

THE oil is to be Erie and Fisk. Now it is Erie and Titusville.

OUR new dress and general appearance of paper is admired by all.

RIVERMEN are again in bad humor, in anticipation of another run of ice.

POLITICIANS and candidates will be found at Lincoln Club headquarters to-day.

THE ART ASSOCIATION will get ready to open their exhibition some time this week.

YESTERDAY was a genuine March day, snowing, blowing and sun shining alternately.

THERE is no doubt but the Southside will consolidate with Pittsburgh this coming summer.

THE Allegheny Board of School Controllers will hold their regular monthly meeting to-night.

ESQUIRE BARKER, of South Pittsburgh, has returned from the east, where he has been on a visit during the past week.

THE Democrats of Birmingham met in caucus last evening, at Nicholas Kunzler's, to perfect arrangements for their primary election.

THE Farmers and Mechanics' bank of East Birmingham has a $10,000 corner lot upon which they purpose erecting a $25,000 building this spring.

EAST LIBERTY was in darkness last night, as the police, at the regular lamp lighting time and for two hours afterward, were engaged in guarding the stores in the Fundis Building, during the burning of the same.

THE poor horses had to submit to rough handling yesterday on our icy streets. There should be some law to compel owners of horses to have their shoes kept on this kind of weather.

SOME time ago Hon. Nathaniel Smith, who lighted up Sharpsburg at night, was offered a doubt it is a success, let there be no time lost in granting relief to the down-trodden gas consumers of Pittsburgh.

CHIEF BIGHAM entered the house of Mr. Alexander Martin, corner of South and West Diamond streets, Allegheny, and after ransacking the house, carried off a quantity of wearing apparel, some jewelry, a watch and other articles. The thief escaped.

THE up town ticket office and baggage room of the Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co. and its branches, will be removed to the new office, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, today. The office has been furnished in first-class style, and it presents a very handsome appearance.

THE South Side Savings bank has purchased the Ihmsen residence property, 76 by 100 feet on Carson, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, in Birmingham, for $30,000. The building on the ground is being remodeled, and will be occupied by the bank about the first of April.

THE members of St. Paul's Cathedral congregation will hold a business meeting on Thursday evening next to take action on the proposed completion of the noble church edifice they own, and for the erection of an Episcopal residence on the vacant site, corner of Virgin alley and Grant street.

AT a meeting of the trustees of the Western University of Pennsylvania, held on Monday afternoon, the 4th inst., Prof. John W. Langley, of Cincinnati, was elected to the vacant chair of Metallurgy and Chemistry. Mr. Langley was formerly a Professor in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, and also of Antioch College in Ohio. The testimonials which governed the action of the trustees were of the highest and most satisfactory character as to the moral character, scientific attainments and professional experience and success of Mr. Langley.

Advertised by Smiles

Is SOZODONT, and if you use it daily, the white gleam of the pearls between the parted rubies will prove its excellence as a Dentifrice, and the sweetness of the breath will attest its purifying properties. TES.

The Northern Pacific Railroad and the Snow Question.

Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, the distinguished Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has made a statement regarding the snow problem on the northern route, which has special interest just now. Mr. Roberts spent the months of 1870-71 along the western section of the Northern Pacific line in Oregon and Washington Territory, the early part of the present winter in Western Montana, near the highest elevation of the route, and has since been on the eastern portion of the road, through Minnesota. Besides this personal inspection, he has been in constant communication with surveying and construction parties, and with Government officials on the various parts of the line. His statement, which was made in answer to certain definite questions, is as follows:

REPORT.

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 2, 1872.

The only points on the Northern Pacific route where, in the absence of ordinary precautions, there would be reason to anticipate occasional difficulty from snow, are at and near the Rocky Mountain Pass, in Montana, and towards the western part of Minnesota. As to the necessity for unusual precautions against snow, if the route *via* the Yellowstone Valley, Deer Lodge Pass, Clark's Fork and Columbia river is adopted, I do not apprehend that any would be needed.

The present winter is a remarkable one almost everywhere, but it is my opinion that with well constructed fences at the most exposed points, the *Northern Pacific Railroad can unquestionably be kept open for regular traffic its entire length across the Continent through similar winters hereafter, should they occur.* The road from Duluth to Oak Lake (about 200 miles) has been free most of the way this winter *without* snow fences, and the Lake Superior and Mississippi and the St. Paul and Pacific Roads, in Minnesota, have had comparatively little trouble from snow this winter. A few miles of snow fences will render our line from Lake Superior to the Missouri river as free from snow obstructions as that of the Chicago to Omaha. On the line of the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, the thermometer from January 8th to the 14th, in the middle of the day, ranged from 37° above zero to 48° above, except the 12th, when it was 50° above. From January 15th to the 21st, the range was from 15° to 37° above; from January 29th to February 12th the range was from 28° above to 44° above—average, 26° above; February 12th to 18th, from 22° above to 44° above—average 42.5°. The first snow storms of the present winter came in the Rocky Mountain region of Montana unusually early, (in November and December,) were accompanied by unusually severe weather, and were regarded by the oldest settlers as very remarkable. Most winters cattle range through the valleys of this region without difficulty, and are unusually fat for the spring. When turned out on the approach of winter—feeding on the nutritious bunch grass. At Helena, in the mountains, during the severe weather referred to the lowest thermometer was about thirty degrees below zero, and from twenty to thirty feet in the vicinity of the Bozeman summit. But such low temperature only occurred for a few days, as winds of high range of the thermometer from January 8th to February 18th. My latest information from the mountain sections of our road is a report from Assistant Engineer J. B. Flenniken, dated at Helena, February 12, and fully corroborated by letters from other portions of Montana, dated the 19th. From the former I make the following extract:

"I have not heard of any very serious snows on any of our lines. The Jefferson has but very little on it. Major Pease, who just arrived here from the Crow Agency, says that between the Agency and the divide there is but little snow. Between Forts Shaw and Benton it has disappeared altogether. In the Bitter-root and Missoula valleys there has been none of any account. So far as I can learn, the snow would not have delayed trains more than one day had they been running. My opinion of the danger of deep snows and frequent drifts is, that at no time will the Northern Pacific Railroad have to encounter anything resembling the trouble and vexation that the Union Pacific is suffering. The wagon road between here and Deer Lodge, the highest elevation on our line, has been open and in good condition more than one day this winter.

Mr. Sparks, just returned from the Muscle Shell Valley, where his stock has been during the winter, says the snow has been very light, and the cattle have had no difficulty in getting plenty of grass at any time.

These very favorable reports, during a winter of unprecedented severity, cover the most elevated and mountainous portions of our line where obstructions from snow would occur if anywhere on the route, and when it is remembered that the obstructions on the Union Pacific have been virtually confined to a section of 180 miles, every part of which is at least 1,000 feet higher than the highest summit on the Northern route, and most of which is 2,500 to 3,000 feet higher than the mountain action of equal length on the Nothern Pacific line, it becomes peferctly safe to predict for the latter as complete exemption from winter blockade as is enjoyed by railroads in New York and New England. The valley route and sheltered position of the Northern Pacific Road through Montana prevents, to a great extent, that constant *drifting* of snow, and wind storms, which characterizes more elevated routes, and which has been the chief source of difficulty on the Union Pacific.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Chief Engineer Northern Pacific Railroad.

JUST NOW, when there is another set made against President Grant by the old rebel Democrats, the following tribute to him by the Vice President of the Confederacy is full of significance:

In his work entitled "The War Between the States," vol. ii, page 597, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens says:

"I was instantly struck with the great simplicity and perfect naturalness of his manners, and the entire absence of everything like affectation, show, or even military air or men of men in his position. * * * There was nothing in his appearance or surroundings which indicated his official rank. * * * His conversation was easy and fluent, without the least effort or restraint. In this, nothing was so closely noticed by me as the point and terseness with which he expressed whatever he said. He did not seem to court or avoid conversation, but whenever he did speak, what he said was directly to the point, and covered the whole matter in a few words. I saw, before I was with him long, that he was exceedingly quick in perception and direct in purpose, with a vast deal more of brains than tongue, as ready as that was at his command. * * * The more I became acquainted with him, the more I became thoroughly impressed with the very extraordinary combination of rare elements of character which he exhibited. * * * Upon the whole the result of this first acquaintance with General Grant * * * was, the conviction on my mind that, taken all in all, he was one of the most remarkable men I had ever met with, and that his career in life, if days should be prolonged, was likely to extend upon: that he himself was not aware of his power, and that if he lived he would in the future exert a controlling influence in shaping the destinies of this country." &c.

—Mrs. Sallie Wains Bramlette, wife of ex-Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, died at her residence at Louisville last night, after an illness of four months.

LETTER FROM NEBRASKA.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WEEPING WATER, Neb., February 26, 1871.

It may seem a matter of curiosity, and doubtless is a question of considerable speculation with many of our "*at* east" friends, to know if we ever have, so far from what seems to many the only ideal of an actual existence, anything of a sensational character. Well, this is just the place for sensations; in fact, we seem to live on sensations, and without this mental stimulant we fear life would become insipid and monotonous.

A few weeks ago the royal representative of Russia created quite a stir and flurry among our people, particularly those of Omaha. The royal blood of Alexis did not scorn to visit the land of the buffalo and the hunting grounds of the aborigines; and while at Omaha one of Nebraska's distinguished ex-Governor's had the honor of entertaining the representative of the reigning house of Russia at his own palatial residence—we mean Hon. Alvin Sanders. But sensations of this kind pass away, and so did the Grand Duke. The great interesting topic among Nebraskans now is

THE GUBERNATIONAL IMBROGLIO.

This trouble has occasioned much interest throughout the State, and, as it has given occasion for a legal decision we shall attempt to narrate some of the facts connected with it. Acting Governor Garber, of the State, temporarily, for what purpose we are not apprised. During said absence, J. S. Hascall, President of the State Senate claims, that in consequence of the aforesaid absence—even temporary—he became Acting Governor and issues, as such, a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session. Before the time arrives at which the Legislature is to meet under the Hascall call, Acting Governor James returns and issues a counter proclamation enjoining the members of the Legislature *not* to meet in extra session, pursuant to the call of Hascall, as he, James, is the man. Who is Governor of Nebraska, and the matter goes to the Supreme Court. The latest we have from the Court is, that the call of the President of the Senate has been declared illegal. But we leave the gubernatorial question and turn to other subjects which may prove more interesting to the readers of the GAZETTE.

THE WEEPING WATER.

This is the name applied to a stream of water that flows into the Missouri river through the southern part of Cass county, Nebraska. It drains a portion of country about twenty five miles in extent by ten in breadth. Along this stream may be seen many fine farming lands, and some of the best stone quarries that we have seen in the State. Large quantities of building rock are taken from these quarries, and that of superior quality. These are built up on the stream which reminds us of some we have seen in the vicinity of Pittsburgh; towering to considerable hight with their exterior covered with native forest trees—the whole making the Valley of the We